

DAILY REPORT

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STATE'S HOLDRIDGE VIEWS RELATIONS WITH PRC, TAIWAN

OW300020 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1728 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--In Washington John H. Holdridge, President Reagan's designated assistant secretary of state for east Asian and Pacific affairs, testified on 27 April at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee about U.S. Asian policy. He pointed out that the continuous increase in military strength by the Soviet Union in the Pacific region is a "matter of deep concern" to the United States.

Holdridge said: The Soviet Pacific Fleet is "only second in size to the northern fleet confronting NATO." The Soviet aircraft carrier "Minsk" has been stationed in the north-eastern waters supported by mooring tenders, cruisers and submarines. He said: Soviet "military influence" in east and west Asia has expanded to Indochina, Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay, across Southeast Asia to the Indian Ocean.

He pointed out: The Soviet Union stations 50 divisions on the Soviet-Chinese border. These divisions are backed by a huge modern air force.

He said: In focusing its consideration on matters of strategic significance, the United States has not overlooked other problems in the Pacific region with which the United States has always been concerned. "Besides maintaining political and diplomatic relations," the U.S. Government hopes to strengthen trade in that region. He said: "In Southeast Asia we are doing all we can to help our friends strengthen their defense," so that they can cope with the problem of security that confronts them today.

Touching on Sino-American relations, Holdridge said: "Strategic relations with China are of overriding vital significance." However, he added that under conditions not "contradicting" the strategic relations that the United States is keeping with the People's Republic of China, the United States will "improve the form and nature of our relations with Taiwan" within the scope of nonofficial relations.

PERFORMANCE OF U.S. ECONOMY, PROSPECTS VIEWED

OW281626 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--The American economy recovered somewhat in the first quarter of this year, but American officials and economists are not optimistic about its prospects. Improvement in the economic situation in the first three months this year found expression in an inflation-adjusted annual growth rate of 6.5 percent--the biggest quarterly rise since the 9 percent growth rate in the second quarter of 1978; a 3.9 percent rise in the productivity of private business--the largest increase since the third quarter of 1977; and a moderation of inflation, with the annual growth rate of consumer prices dropping from 13.2 percent during the last three months of 1980 to 9.5 percent.

Many economists in the United States hold that the first-quarter recovery had much to do with undependable factors. First of all, the GNP growth came largely from higher consumer spending, which had been growing more rapidly than disposable income for three quarters amid fears of a continuing inflation and the subsequent waves of commodity buyings at the expense of bank savings. Personal savings rate declined markedly to 4.7 percent--the lowest since 1979--from the 5.1 percent in the preceding quarter.

Higher consumer spending also came from sluggish production and sales last year which had led to a reduction of prices by many firms. The U.S. Commerce Department foresees a "substantial slowing" in consumer spending growth in the months ahead.

Secondly, industrial production failed to recover sufficiently. The March increase followed a decline of 0.4 percent in February and a rise of 0.5 percent in January. While representing a return to the January level, it had much to do with the temporary incentive measures of the auto industry. Auto firms stimulated their production and sales by providing consumers with cash rebates ranging from \$400 up to \$1,500 for each new car. As a result, auto sales in March showed a 7.6 percent increase over February. If it had not been for the swift rise in auto production and sales, the industrial production as a whole would have declined steadily.

Thirdly, another factor accounting for the economy's growth in the first quarter was a big improvement in foreign trade. Net exports rose one billion dollars during this quarter, a reversal of the downward trend in the preceding quarter. Nevertheless, the generally unhealthy economic situation in West European countries this year, especially the economic crises now besetting some of these countries, is exerting an enormous impact on U.S. foreign trade. Last year, the United States reported a \$28 billion surplus in trade with West Europe, compared with a \$12.25 billion deficit in trade with Japan. The United States will find it increasingly hard to maintain its present level of trade surplus with West European countries.

Chairman of the U.S. President's Council of Economic Advisers, Murray Weidenbaum, said that "while the economy has begun the year with a nice start, the near-term outlook suggests that we will not be able to duplicate the first quarter's performance." U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said in an interview published on April 26 that 1981 did not look like a good year for the U.S. economy. Many economists in the United States hold that the U.S. economic recovery this year will be a slow-moving process.

REAGAN URGES SWIFT APPROVAL OF ECONOMIC PROGRAM

OW291218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--President Ronald Reagan in his first public appearance since he was wounded by gunfire 29 days ago, told a joint session of Congress this evening to act now in favor of achieving the aims of his economic program of controlling government spending, reducing the tax burden, building a national defence and stimulating economic growth. Inaction "will delay even longer, and more painfully, the cure which must come," the President said in his nationally televised speech. But because of the extent of the economy's sickness, the cure envisaged in his program will not come quickly and "progress will come in inches and feet, not miles," Reagan said.

Reagan's proposals on cutting social programs and across the board tax reduction have been criticized by some sections of people as favoring the rich at the expense of the poor. His address tonight was described by the New York TIMES as "the capstone of an aggressive White House lobbying campaign in favor of its economic proposals." To give him a leg up, the Senate Budget Committee voted 15-6 approval of a budget close to Reagan's proposed program earlier today.

The President said that compared with the quick improvement of his health, the situation is not so with the health of the economy. He reviewed the past six months since the election and said: "Inflation, as measured by the consumer price index, has continued a double-digit rate. There are still almost eight million people unemployed. The average worker's hourly earnings, after adjusting for inflation, are lower today than they were six months ago and there have been over six thousand business failures."

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

The President gave the administration's full support to the federal budget proposal introduced by Congressmen Phil Gramm (Texas) and Del Latta (Ohio) as against the one offered by the House Budget Committee led by its Democratic Chairman James Jones of Oklahoma.

The Gramm-Latta budget package calls for a thirty-nine billion dollar deficit in fiscal 1982, six billion dollars less than the deficit originally proposed by the administration for that year. House Democratic leaders have devised an alternate proposal which retains seventy-five percent of the Reagan budget cuts but restores some of the social programs cut from the budget by the administration.

SECRETARY WEINBERGER ON JAPAN'S DEFENSE CAPABILITY

OW291855 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger yesterday prodded Japan "to provide much more for its own self-defense" in the face of growing Soviet might in the Far East, according to Washington reports. Addressing the Commonwealth Club and the World Affairs Council in San Francisco, Weinberger in what is described as the Reagan administration's first major statement of defense policy in Asia pledged that the United States "will continue to provide the nuclear umbrella and offensive striking power on Japan's behalf" "to deter aggression."

While reminding the Japanese that the United States has provided "nuclear umbrella for Japan for more than 35 years" and also helped protect the vital sea lanes on which Japan depends for its global trade, Weinberger said that the increasing threat to Japan and to freedom everywhere "clearly requires significantly greater self-defense efforts in the northwest Pacific area." "We are prepared to help defend our friends and allies, and to deter aggression" and we also expected that "our allies and our friends in Asia and elsewhere will participate in meeting our common security interests," he said.

U.S. news agencies believed that Weinberger's speech set the tone for next week's summit meeting in Washington between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki. The Reagan administration has asked Japan to contribute more than the current one percent of its gross national product to its own defense.

Referring to Sino-American relations, he said, "Our relations with the People's Republic of China are good and improving steadily. We share a common concern with them over Soviet threats to regional and global stability." But he stubbornly insisted on the so-called "obligations to Taiwan," saying that "We are determined to abide by all the provisions of the U.S.-Taiwan Relations Act."

He expressed concern on the rapid Soviet military buildup and its expansion in east Asia and the Pacific region as well as the Vietnamese aggression in Southeast Asia. "They raise very serious questions about Soviet motives," he said.

On U.S. defense policy, Weinberger said "Our defense policy must be viewed in a global context. Our interests are worldwide, and the threat that we face is also worldwide. We must be strong enough to protect our interests wherever the challenge arises." "We must increase our military and naval strength" "until the military imbalance between ourselves and the Soviet Union is corrected."

U.S. WITHDRAWS AWACS FROM FRG AFTER POLISH CRISIS

OW291720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--The U.S. Defense Department announced yesterday that the United States will withdraw the last two sentry airborne warning and control (AWACS) planes from West Germany to their normal base in Iceland in a few days, according to a report from Washington.

Four AWACS planes were sent to West Germany last December at NATO's request during the Polish crisis to keep watch on Soviet and Warsaw Pact military air movements inside and around Poland. The other two E-3A AWACS planes were previously returned to their home base in Oklahoma in January.

U.S. ACCELERATES ARMS DELIVERIES TO EGYPT

OW300147 Beijing XINHUA in English 0131 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--The United States is speeding up scheduled arms deliveries to Egypt and the two countries are to consider the development of a five-year Egyptian defense modernization plan, states a joint statement released by the Pentagon today. The statement was made after several meetings between Egyptian Minister of Defense Abu Ghazalah 'Abd al-Halim and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and other senior defense officials. Abu Ghazalah is in Washington for a week. He met Weinberger last Thursday.

The statement reads, "The secretary of defense restated United States' support for the military preparedness of Egypt, and the two governments agreed to consider jointly the development of a five-year Egyptian defense modernization plan. The United States and Egypt have agreed to examine carefully all possibilities for the improving of delivery schedules of items already ordered by the Government of Egypt." Egypt has ordered 311 M-60A3 tanks and dozens of F-16 fighters in addition to about 1,300 TOW anti-tank missiles, armored personnel carriers, and 52 TOW combat vehicles. It is understood that the M-60A3 tanks Egypt ordered last year are on the list for speed delivery.

RENMIN RIBAO REVIEWS, FORECASTS U.S.-AFRICA TIES

HK291220 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 81 p 7

[Article by Dan Lin [0030 2651]: "U.S.-African Relations: Past and Future"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State-designate Chester Crocker completed his tour of 11 African countries and South Africa on 21 April. According to the White House, the purpose of Crocker's tour was to conduct one-the-spot surveys before the Reagan administration finalizes its African policy. However, some foreign newspapers hold that Crocker's tour was also aimed at dispelling the worries and pacifying the anger of African countries about the Reagan administration's African policy.

In January this year, the South African authorities hindered the Geneva conference from reaching an agreement on the Namibian question, arousing the anger of the African people. Many countries demanded the imposition of economic sanctions on South Africa. However, the U.S. delegate delivered a statement refusing to abandon South Africa. Soon afterward, the U.S. Government asked the Congress to abolish the 1976 Clark amendment forbidding U.S. military interference in Angola; U.S. officials also received South African officials who had been forbidden to enter the United States.... This gave people the impression that the United States wanted to change its African policy. The U.S. deeds were denounced. In Africa voices calling on Nigeria to use the petroleum weapon against the United States were heard.

CHANGES IN U.S.-AFRICAN RELATIONS

After World War II, the United States concentrated its attention on Europe and the Far East. During the early 1960's, Africa for a time became the focus of U.S. attention. However, the United States interfered in the Congo (Leopoldville) (now known as Zaire) by flaunting the flag of the United Nations. When the resolution on colonial rule in Africa was put up for vote in the United Nations, the United States showed its attitude by abstaining, to Africa's great disappointment. The United States was denounced as a neocolonialist. Later, the Vietnamese war and the Arab-Israeli conflict diverted U.S. attention from Africa.

However, U.S. sympathy with the South African authorities and the white racist regime of Rhodesia and refusal to support the African people in their struggle for independence from Portugal caused U.S.-African relations to reach a low ebb.

During the early 1970's, the United States felt frustrated after its defeat in the Vietnam war and after the Watergate incident, so that it tended all the more toward strengthening its relations with the white racist regime. In the United Nations, it vetoed the proposals demanding extension of economic sanctions to Portugal and South Africa and demanding Britain use military force on the Smith regime in Rhodesia. It resumed the import of chromium from Rhodesia. It withdrew from the 24-nation committee on the Namibian question. It supported South Africa in its armed invasion of Angola. This attitude of the United States worsened U.S.-African relations which had already hit a low point.

During the mid-1970's, Soviet expansion in Africa forced the United States to change its attitude toward Africa. The debates of the U.S. Congress and Government on policy toward Africa resulted in readjustments of U.S. policy toward Africa. When handling questions about Africa, the Carter administration paid greater attention to the attitudes and opinions of the African countries, favored the peaceful solution of the Zimbabwean and Namibian questions, and stressed using political, diplomatic and economic forces to improve U.S. relations with Africa so as to curb Soviet expansion. Apparently, U.S.-African relations were improved during this period of time.

U.S. INTERESTS IN AFRICA

The Carter administration once stated that U.S. interests in Africa needed protection.

Africa is the major supplier of important strategic minerals such as gold, chromium, cobalt, uranium, diamonds, manganese and antimony needed in large quantities by the United States. It is also one of the important sources of petroleum imported by the United States. Nigeria is the second largest oil supplier to the United States next only to Saudi Arabia. Apart from this, U.S. direct private investment in Africa amounts to approximately \$4.6 billion. From 1970 to 1977, the volume of U.S.-African trade increased by 6 times, and the annual trade figure was \$22 billion. The proportion of trade with Africa in U.S. foreign trade increased from 3 percent to 8.4 percent. Africa is playing an increasingly greater role in the U.S. economy.

Africa also occupies an important position in U.S. global strategy. Africa is the flank of Europe. The sea route through the Gulf of Aden, the Red Sea and the Suez Canal, and particularly the sea route along the east and west coasts of South Africa round the Cape of Good Hope linking the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean, are important passageways for transporting oil and other important strategic materials to the United States and other Western countries. Today, when the rapidly expanding Soviet Navy is openly challenging the West's mastery of the seas, the security of these passageways are of vital significance to the United States.

With regard to what should be done in order to safeguard U.S. interests in Africa, people inside and outside the U.S. Government have always held two differing views. Some people hold that the United States should foster close relations with South Africa and draw on its support in countering Soviet expansion and in safeguarding the strategic interests of the West in South Africa. According to them, in the U.S.-Soviet scramble for Africa, South Africa is the only honest and reliable friend. Other people hold that U.S. policy toward Africa should "take the interests of the United States and Africa rather than the conflicts between the Soviet Union and the United States as the premise." They also hold that the United States should openly press South Africa to accept the UN resolution regarding the solution to the Namibian question, carry out reforms in South Africa, alleviate the contradictions between South Africa and other African countries and improve its relations with African countries in order to safeguard the interests of the West in Africa.

PROSPECTS FOR U.S.-AFRICAN RELATIONS

Confronted with the aggressive Soviet global offensive, the Reagan administration has adopted a relatively firm stance toward the Soviet Union. Over the past few months, the United States has changed its approach in dealing with affairs in Africa. This demonstrates that some people in the Reagan administration have attempted to take advantage of its relations with South Africa in order to resist the Soviet Union. This has not only been condemned by African countries but has also aroused discontent and criticism in the United States. In a Washington POST report entitled "Worrisome Tilt Toward South Africa," the reporter asked: "Is it worthwhile to please the white rule in South Africa, which is becoming more and more isolated, at the expense of being estranged from the whole of Africa?"

Here lies the crux of the question. The South African authorities, who practice racial discrimination, are an isolated regime facing an impasse. Although the regime possesses temporary military and economic strength and appears powerful, it is being affected by the trend of historical developments. The epoch in which the Namibians and the Azanian Africans become their own masters will inevitably emerge. If the United States promotes relations with South Africa, it will become estranged from the majority of the African countries. This will give the Soviet Union and Cuba an excuse to carry out interference and expansion. It would be an extremely unwise policy.

Of course, the African countries are on guard against Soviet infiltration and expansion. However, they also watch out for U.S. actions and intentions. They wish to end as soon as possible the white racist rule in South Africa and Namibia as well as to achieve the complete liberation of the whole continent. They refuse all foreign interference but demand friendship, support and cooperation stemming from good intentions. Crocker's African tour shows that the United States is seeking a balanced policy by improving its relations with the majority of the African countries without forsaking the South African authorities whom it has long supported. However, the space between these two parties is very narrow and the plans of the U.S. Government may not succeed.

VICE PREMIER BO YIBO MEETS WITH U.S. BANKERS

OW281254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--Vice Premier Bo Yibo today had a cordial talk with D.C. Platten, chairman of the board of directors of the Chemical Bank of the United States, W.M. Blumenthal, director of the bank and former U.S. secretary of treasury, and their party. Bu Ming, president of the Bank of China, was also present.

The American guests arrived here on April 26 at the invitation of the Bank of China. During their visit in China, they will discuss with Chinese officials from the financial and monetary circles on the expansion of cooperation between the two sides.

LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS U.S. CONGRESSMAN MCCLORY

OW291332 Beijing XINHUA in English 1323 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--Liao Chengzhi, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, today had a cordial talk with Robert McClory, member of the House of Representatives of the United States.

SOVIET CHARGES ON VOA TRANSMITTER IN PRC REFUTED

OW301258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 30 Apr 81

["Dirty Trick Commentary--By XINHUA Correspondents Tang Ping and Qin Ling"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Apr (XINHUA)--TASS and PRAVDA which have repeatedly spread anti-China rumours, published commentaries on April 23 and 26 respectively, fabricating a sensational news that the "Beijing authorities have agreed to the establishment of a branch office of the Voice of America in China" which is to be located in China's Guangzhou city, and "will soon go into operation."

Acting under orders, the TASS and PRAVDA commentators described something non-existent as real. The PRAVDA commentator is not worth refuting, because his fabrication is vulgar and quite senseless. What merits attention is that cunning and sanctimonious TASS analyst who says that China and the United States will put on an ideological "duet" through the establishment of the VOA branch. He writes: "It does not require much brain work to realise what is the purpose of and what is behind the U.S.-Chinese duet." The TASS analyst points out that the "powerful transmitters in Guangzhou" "is going to start psychological warfare" against countries in South and Southeast Asia and the Far East. Moreover, "their transmissions will also be directed against the Soviet Union, against its peaceful foreign policy toward the countries of Asia and the Indian Ocean basin," and will conduct "war propaganda" for "'containing' the Soviet peace offensive."

The TASS analyst not only knows clearly the propaganda target of the VOA "Guangzhou branch office," but has also detected its "powerful transmitters." But such a fiction can deceive nobody. On April 24, the day after TASS spread the rumour, William Haratunian, acting director of the VOA network, came out to deny the report. He said that the Voice of America had absolutely no plans to set up a transmitter in China. This absolute denial lays bare the deceitful nature of the TASS allegation that the Beijing authorities have agreed to the establishment of the VOA branch office.

TASS has its own vicious scheme by spreading such a lie. After a series of diplomatic setbacks in Southeast and South Asia and Indochina, Moscow inverted China's agreement to the establishment of a VOA branch in Guangzhou with the aim of fomenting discord between China and its friendly countries in South and Southeast Asia and the Far East. This is also an attempt to cover up Moscow's aggressive and expansionist manoeuvres and extricate it from a difficult predicament in world affairs. But contrary to his will, the TASS analyst's invention about "psychological warfare" and "war propaganda" conducted by the VOA "Guangzhou branch office" only serves to expose the sinister purpose of the rumourmonger.

XINHUA COMMENTS ON USSR'S 'PEACE OFFENSIVE'

OW291234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 29 Apr 81

["Commentary: Moscow's 'Materialization of Detente', Past and Present--By XINHUA Correspondent Wang Chongjie"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--Moscow has called on the Western countries to expand economic and trade relations and scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union, alleging that such a "materialization of detente" would benefit the West and "accelerate relaxation of tension." This came as part of Moscow's "peace offensive." At the same time, there has been a steady flow of Soviet officials into Western countries, seeking trade partners, credits and investments.

What is the goal of Moscow?

One may recall that the concept of "materialization of detente" was an important part of Moscow's "detente" strategy as far back as ten years ago. In his report to the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1971, Leonid Brezhnev said, "By the early 1970's, the main centers of imperialist rivalry have become clearly visible: these are the U.S.A.--Western Europe (above all, the six Common Market countries)--Japan. The economic and political competitive struggle between them has been growing ever more acute." Proceeding from this assessment, Moscow went all out after economic gains to enhance its economic and military power by fomenting discord and sharpening the existing contradictions among the Western countries.

A prevalent view among Western financial and political circles at that time was that developments of economic and trade ties with the Soviet Union would not only be beneficial economically, but would also contain Moscow's arms buildup and its expansion abroad by providing it with preferential credits, advanced technology and low-priced grain. Even then, people of insight in the West had warned that economic problems should be considered from the angle of strategy so as to prevent disastrous consequences. However, their warning went unheeded.

As the Soviets and the Western nations had their own axes to grind, the 1970's witnessed a rapid development in East-West economic, trade and technological exchanges. Soviet official statistics showed that in 1970 trade between the Soviet Union and the developed Western countries totalled 4,700 million rubles. It reached 15,800 million in 1975, and to 31,500 million in 1980, more than a 6.5-fold increase in ten years.

Did the "materialization of detente" of the 1970's bring about a relaxation of tension? Facts say no: on the part of the Soviet Union, the peddling of "materialization of detente" has brought from the West enormous credits, grain and advanced equipment needed not only in the Soviets' military buildup but also in their major economic projects. This served as a shot in the arm for the Soviet economy strained by arms expansion and war preparations.

With the growth in economic strength, Moscow's arms expansion has been enhanced in both speed and scale. This brought about a change in the East-West balance of military power in favor of Moscow. In Europe, the focus of Moscow's "materialization of detente" strategy, the Soviets have achieved superiority both in conventional weapons and in missiles and nuclear arms. Truly, this is a "materialization" of arms expansion rather than of detente.

Far from holding themselves back, the Soviets have intensified their expansion abroad, proceeding from intervention in Angola, the Horn of Africa and Indochina to invasion of Afghanistan. Now in its fresh "peace offensive", Moscow is once again vigorously selling its "materialization of detente". And the reaction of the Western countries differs. This deserves attention and some hard thinking.

BREZHNEV DECLARATION OF SOVIET GOOD WILL REFUTED

OW300325 Beijing XINHUA in English 0258 GMT 30 Apr 81

["Commentary: Moscow's Ill Will--By Correspondent Huai Chengbo"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Apr (XINHUA)--A PRAVDA editorial of April 24 elaborating the Soviet foreign policy spelt out at the 26th party congress declared that the Soviet proposal concerning southwest Asia was "permeated with goodwill". PRAVDA was obviously referring to the proposal put forward by Leonid Brezhnev when he said: "We do not object to the questions connected with Afghanistan being discussed together with the questions of Persian Gulf security." It is a proposal designed to preserve what Moscow has gained from its invasion of Afghanistan and at the same time provide opportunities for further penetration into the Gulf region.

Brezhnev was not making any concession, when he said that the Kremlin no longer objected to the discussion of the Afghan issue. This is because he laid down a pre-condition for such a discussion which, he said, must not touch upon Afghanistan's "internal affair" and should be confined to "the international aspect" of the question. This aspect was defined as dealing with the "undeclared war" waged by foreign powers against the so-called Afghan revolution.

It is clear that Brezhnev wants the world to accept the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan as an "internal affair" of that country and, therefore, as something legitimate and unimpeachable. The Soviet Union can thus keep Afghanistan under its occupation and the Afghan people should place themselves at the tender mercy of the invaders. By so doing, the Soviet Union casts to the winds the resolutions demanding its withdrawal from Afghanistan adopted separately by Islamic countries, non-aligned countries and the United Nations.

According to Brezhnev's proposal of "goodwill", while the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan allows of no discussion, the question of the Persian Gulf should be deliberated without fail. Brezhnev's formula calls for the conclusion of an international agreement. As he put it at the party congress, "a state of stability and calm can be created in that region by joint effort, with due account for the legitimate interest of all sides." The Soviet Union, of course, will be one of the sides having "legitimate interest" in the gulf and will make its share of the "joint effort" to look after gulf security. Such is the trick to have "questions connected with Afghanistan discussed together with the questions of Persian Gulf security".

In fact, the Soviet Union moved into Afghanistan as a thrust required by its southward strategy. Shortly after the invasion of Afghanistan, Brezhnev raised the question of safe oil passage through the Gulf.

TASS quickly followed up by saying that "the Soviet Union as a potential buyer of Middle Eastern oil has a legitimate right of access to its sources" and the right to join an "international guarantee" for the safety of the oil lanes. Then, at the end of last year Brezhnev set forth in New Delhi a five-point proposal for "peace and security" of the Gulf region. This was followed by his proposal at the party congress where he talked in a way as if he is a guardian of the Gulf. The fact that the Soviet leader attached such importance to the Gulf region shows that the Soviet Union will not stop at Afghanistan. It has entrenched itself in Afghanistan, but with its eyes set on Gulf oil and the oil routes. Brezhnev's proposal sheds additional revealing light on the ambition behind the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

To counter this Soviet move, it is necessary to give resolute support to the Afghan resistance forces and continue to expose Soviet maneuvers and at the same time to guard against Soviet overt and covert meddling with Gulf affairs. Otherwise, it would be too late to deal with the Soviet challenge when it squeezed itself into the Gulf.

COMMENTS ON ASIAN TOUR BY USSR'S NIKOLAY FIRYUBIN

OW291929 Beijing XINHUA in English 1908 GMT 29 Apr 81

["Commentary: A Secret Mission That Is No Secret on Firyubin's Asian Tour by XINHUA Correspondent"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--Soviet Vice-Foreign Minister Nikolay Pavlovich Firyubin made a tour of Malaysia, Thailand and Laos beginning April 14. It is a wonder, however, that the mass media in Moscow have been keeping it quiet as if there is something secret about it. Although Firyubin went about his mission furtively, Moscow's ulterior motives could hardly be covered up.

At present, the ASEAN countries are actively implementing the UN resolution calling for the convening of an international conference on Kampuchea. The main theme of the conference under preparation is to discuss the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea since the Vietnamese occupation of that country has posed a grave threat to peace and security in Southeast Asia.

However, the Vietnamese authorities, aided and abetted by the Soviet Union, have obstinately refused to pull their troops out of Kampuchea and are trying their utmost to oppose and obstruct the implementation of the UN resolution. Last January, it went a further step by putting forth a proposal to convene a regional conference on Kampuchea between Vietnam, Laos and the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea on the one hand and the ASEAN countries on the other. Naturally, it was flatly rejected by the ASEAN countries which pointed out penetratingly that the Vietnamese proposal was nothing but a fraud designed to make other countries recognize Vietnam's "Great Indochina Federation" its "right" to hang on in Kampuchea and to legalize the Heng Samrin puppet regime.

Late last February, the Soviet Union came out with an appeal to the ASEAN countries, asking them to give the Vietnamese proposal a due appraisal, but the ASEAN countries, refusing to bow to the pressure, insisted on the convening of an international conference on Kampuchea. It was in such circumstances that the Kremlin sent out Firyubin to lobby the ASEAN countries. It was reported that Firyubin had brought with him messages from Brezhnev to ASEAN leaders. In his talks with the Malaysian and Thai leaders Firyubin time and again urged them to "reconsider" the Vietnamese proposal and clearly voiced his opposition to the convening of an international conference on Kampuchea.

In selling his "regional conference" proposal, Firyubin even tried to split the ASEAN unity by winning them over one by one. However, Moscow's efforts have fallen through. Thailand's deputy Foreign Minister Arun Panupong said that he had found no common ground with Firyubin on the question of Kampuchea, and that the ASEAN countries had rejected the proposition of a "regional conference." Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Rithauddeen told Firyubin that foreign military intervention and continued occupation of Kampuchea had threatened the region's peace and stability. He said: "Malaysia and its ASEAN partners firmly and unequivocally oppose these actions as they violate the basic principles of respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of states and non-interference in each other's internal affairs." The Malaysian foreign minister pointed out that the United Nations resolutions had provided a sound basis for a political solution to the Kampuchean issue, and the international conference on Kampuchea was the appropriate forum to resolve this conflict.

Singapore's STRAITS TIMES sternly noted that "the ASEAN front on this issue is solid," and that Firyubin's canvass was "to no avail."

Firyubin's lobbying has revealed to the ASEAN countries and the whole world the true colours of the Soviet Union: what it is really concerned about is not at all the "peace and stability" in Southeast Asia but Vietnam's military occupation of Kampuchea and in particular the maintaining of the strategic interest of Soviet hegemonism in this area. In recent years, the Soviet Union has penetrated into Southeast Asia with the aim of controlling the Strait of Malacca and posing a threat to the West, particularly the maritime navigation routes of Japan and the United States. To attain this aim, the Soviet Union has not only backed up Vietnam in its occupation of Kampuchea and instigated Vietnam to stir up trouble repeatedly along the border with Thailand, but directly threatened ASEAN's security by deploying a large number of its warships and airplanes in the Cam Ranh Bay and Kompom Som--the gate to the ASEAN countries. While Firyubin was touring the ASEAN countries, Vietnam sent more than 10,000 reinforcement troops to Kampuchea. Meanwhile Soviet airplanes sent large quantities of weapons to Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea and large numbers of Soviet advisors were commanding the Vietnamese troops to slaughter the Kampuchean people and to make military provocations against Thailand.

During his Southeast Asian tour, Firyubin asked the ASEAN countries "to believe in the Soviet Union's genuine intention in working toward world peace." But what the Soviet Union has done in the area and its attitude toward the United Nations resolution concerning the international conference on Kampuchea have proved that it has not the slightest "sincerity for peace."

PRC, USSR PROTOCOL ON BORDER RAILROAD TRAFFIC

OW300158 Beijing XINHUA in English 0148 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 30 Apr (XINHUA)--A protocol was signed at a session of the Sino-Soviet boundary through railway traffic committee held in the Soviet Union from April 20 to 28. The Chinese delegation to the session returned to China on April 29.

LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI CONCLUDES VISIT TO MOSCOW

OW300308 Beijing XINHUA in English 0254 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi concluded his two-day visit here today.

An official communique states that Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi, "have discussed the cooperation between the two countries in various fields," and are "satisfied with the good relations between the two countries."

On the situation in the Middle East, the communique states that, "tension and danger still remain there." It also says, "The two sides expressed their opposition to the Camp David accords and the peace treaty of Egypt and Israel."

The communique announces that the Soviet leader "highly praised" the role of the "steadfastness front" and took "an active approach towards the steps taken by Libya and Syria in strengthening their unity."

It opposes the presence of naval and air forces of the U.S. and other Western countries in the Gulf and Red Sea area.

According to TASS, an economic and technical cooperation protocol was signed after a meeting of the officials of the two countries.

Al-Qadhdhafi's visit coincides with the Soviet Union's renewed diplomatic offensive in the Middle East region.

SOVIETS ON 'REVISIONIST ELEMENTS' IN POLISH PARTY

OW261622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1552 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--Soviet newspapers charged for the first time today that there were "revisionist elements" within the Polish United Workers Party.

This is an indication of a new trend in the Soviet propaganda on the Polish situation. It is particularly noteworthy at a time when the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee is scheduled to meet soon and the preparations for the ninth party congress are under way. Moreover, Soviet Politburo member Mikhail Suslov went to visit Poland last Thursday.

A TASS Warsaw report datelined yesterday and carried in Soviet papers today said that "revisionist elements" in the Polish party are engaged in a campaign aimed at discrediting party workers and creating difficulties between the different party links, between the Central Committee and regional and local party organizations. Such activities are carried out by those who intend to paralyze the party of the Polish communists as a leading force of the society, the report added.

TASS also accused the "revisionist forces" within the Polish party of demanding democratic reform of the party, rejecting the present party structure and striving to set up various centres in place of the leading organization of the party.

JAPAN REBUFFS SOVIET OVERTURES, WANTS ISLANDS BACK

OW300724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Apr (XINHUA)--Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Tokichiro Uomoto said here yesterday that Soviet actions, including its military buildup in the Japanese northern territories under Soviet occupation, are contradictory to its call for confidence-building measures, according to well-informed Japanese sources. Uomoto said this when he was received by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. He gave a written reply of the Japanese Government to the Soviet confidence-building proposal put forth by Leonid Brezhnev on February 23 at the Soviet party congress.

The Japanese ambassador said that Japan still stands for restoration of negotiations on the conclusion of a Japanese-Soviet peace treaty and the precondition for normalization of relations between the two countries is the return of the four Soviet-occupied islands to Japan, the same sources said.

TASS said that during the meeting Gromyko stressed that the elaboration and implementation of confidence-building measures in the Far East could both ease the situation in the region and promote stronger universal peace.

JAPANESE PREMIER ON LIFTING OF GRAIN EMBARGO

OW291518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Tokyo, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said here yesterday that he had not expected the sudden U.S. decision to lift the grain embargo against the Soviet Union without consulting Japan in advance. Talking to American and Canadian journalists, he said, "Coming as it did, when there were still uncertainties in Poland, the lifting (of the embargo) came to me as somewhat unexpected.... Frankly speaking, I was perplexed by the timing."

An AP report said "Official Japanese pique over the handling of the grain embargo adds yet another irritant to the list of problems that Suzuki will take up with Reagan at their May 7-8 summit meeting in Washington."

BEIJING PARTY MARKS JAPANESE EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY

OW291514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--Japanese Ambassador to China Kenzo Yoshida and his wife gave a reception here today in celebration of the birthday of his majesty the emperor of Japan. Among the guests were Huang Hua, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs; Han Nianlong, vice minister of foreign affairs; Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and leading members of other government departments, the Beijing Municipal People's Government and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Diplomatic envoys of various countries here were also present.

LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS JAPANESE GOOD-WILL DELEGATION

OW300736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 30 Apr (XINHUA)--Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association today met and had a cordial conversation with the third goodwill delegation from the Saga Prefecture, Japan. Led by the prefecture's governor, Mr Kumao Katsuki, the delegation arrived in Beijing on April 28.

DENG YINGCHAO CALLS ON SIHANOUK IN BEIJING 29 APR

OW291222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--Deng Yingchao, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, paid a visit to Samdech and Madame Norodom Sihanouk at their residence here today. During their cordial conversation, Deng Yingchao expressed her appreciation for Sihanouk's readiness to join a united front of all patriotic forces in Kampuchea. She wished the Kampuchean people an early success in their struggle of resisting the Vietnamese aggression and saving the country. Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nianlong and his wife were present on the occasion.

THAILAND TEST FIRES SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE

OW300734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Bangkok, 30 Apr (XINHUA)--The Royal Thai Navy yesterday conducted test-firing of an Exocet surface-to-surface missile in the Gulf of Thailand. The manoeuvre was observed by the king and the queen of Thailand from a helicopter. Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and Navy Commander-in-Chief Admiral Samut Sahanavin also viewed the missile firing operation.

The guided missile, which was fired from a launching pad of a fast strike craft, hit a target boat about 21 kilometres away with deadly accuracy. The test operation involved 19 ships, four aircraft and three helicopters. The missile was made in France.

ASEAN ASKS U.S. TO STOP DUMPING TIN RESERVE

OW291246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Hong Kong, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--Tin-producing ASEAN countries at an urgent meeting held in Kuala Lumpur from April 25 to 26 called on the United States to stop dumping its tin reserve on the world market which had caused a sharp drop in tin price. Starting from last March, tin price in the world market had dropped from \$17.5 to \$13 per kilogram, \$2 below production cost. It was the direct result of the United States selling its tin reserve in large quantities since last year.

A statement issued after the meeting says that ASEAN tin-producers would take measures concerning the tin market if the U.S. refused to cooperate. Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia are the region's biggest tin producers which turn out 60 percent of the world's total. Tin accounts for 11 percent of Malaysia's foreign trade earnings, and 10 percent of Thailand's. However the present low price has forced more than 110 tin mines to close down, including over 70 in Malaysia, and 40 in Thailand. Indonesia has to use more sophisticated machines for tin production in its coastal areas where working conditions are severe. The statement also calls on the conference of tin-producing countries scheduled for July to raise tin price in the world market.

CULTURAL ACCORD WITH AUSTRALIA SIGNED IN CANBERRA

OW291851 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Canberra, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--More exchanges and cooperation in culture and sport between China and Australia will be ensured by a joint commission to be established according to an agreement signed here today. The commission will be convened at least once every two years alternatively in Canberra and Beijing. Huang Zhen, Chinese minister of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and head of the visiting Chinese Government cultural delegation, and Anthony Street, Australian minister for foreign affairs, signed the agreement which marks further bilateral cooperation in arts, education, media publication and sport.

FURTHER REPORTS ON VISIT BY FRG'S SCHEEL

Meeting With Zhao Ziyang

OW291905 Beijing XINHUA in English 1854 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--Premier Zhao Ziyang met here today with Walter Scheel, former president of the Federal Republic of Germany and his party. Zhao Ziyang said that in 1972, when Mr Scheel held the post of foreign minister, he personally came to China to sign the communique of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Later, during his tenure in office as president, he again made contributions to the development of friendly relations between the two countries. "At present, the world is full of crises and difficulties in political and economic fields. Under such circumstances, it is of great significance to strengthen friendly cooperation between China and West Germany, and between China and West Europe as well," he said.

Zhao Ziyang said, "It is necessary to further strengthen friendly relations between the two countries not only for safeguarding world peace, but for the two people's own interests. We have complete conditions to do so. The Chinese Government will continue to make efforts for it."

Mr Scheel said that crises the world is confronted with have intensified, not decreased over the past few years. China is an important factor in the international political arena and has undertaken her responsibility in international affairs. It is very important, Mr Scheel said, that China and West Germany establish good and steady cooperative relations.

Mr Scheel also delivered a message from Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to Zhao Ziyang and conveyed Schmidt's regards to him. Zhao Ziyang reiterated the Chinese Government's invitation to Federal Chancellor Schmidt to visit China and asked Mr Scheel to convey his good wishes to Mr Schmidt. Zhao Ziyang and Mr Scheel also exchanged views on current major international issues of common interests.

Vice Premier Gu Mu also met with Scheel and his party today. Both sides exchanged views on bilateral economic cooperation. Present at the meeting were Hao Deqing, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and Guenther Schoedel, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to China.

Meeting, Dinner With Peng Chong

OW291717 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--Peng Chong, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met today with Walter Scheel, former president of the Federal Republic of Germany. At the meeting, Scheel gave Peng Chong a letter from President Karl Carstens addressed to NPC Standing Committee Chairman Ye Jianying. Scheel said, "Our government attaches importance to developing friendly relations with China."

Later, Peng Chong gave a dinner in honor of Scheel and his party. Among those attending the meeting and dinner were Hao Deqing, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and Guenther Schoedel, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to China.

FRG'S STRAUSS IN PAKISTAN; VIEWS SOVIET MOVES

OW300720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Islamabad, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--The visiting prime minister of the West German State of Bavaria, Franz Josef Strauss, stressed here today that a real detente required the Soviet Union to stick to the rule of international cooperation and conduct.

Talking to newsmen on arrival here from Lahore today, the prime minister said that detente was incompatible with intervention in the affairs of other countries. He declared that both West Germany and Pakistan stood for restoration of independence, sovereignty and freedom of Afghanistan coupled with the return of Afghan refugees to their homeland with full human rights and dignity.

In the global context, he said, Afghanistan was not an easy prey for the Soviet Union. When the Soviet Army came to Afghanistan it was generally thought that it would overcome local resistance within three to six months. But events had shown that the Russians had not been able to overcome the situation in Afghanistan even after fifteen months. Strauss called on Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi today and had a wide ranging and frank exchange of views on international and regional issues of mutual interests including East-West relations, Afghanistan and the Middle East.

WANG ZHEN MEETS VISITING ITALIAN SENATOR ORLANDO

OW300820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 30 Apr (XINHUA)--Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met here today with Giulio Orlando, senator and vice president of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Italian Senate. Orlando is an old friend of the Chinese people and has come to China many times. He arrived here April 25 at the invitation of Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

UK OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON TURKEY'S MIDDLE EAST ROLE

OW301222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 30 Apr (XINHUA)--The "Rapid Deployment Force" was not merely envisaged for the Gulf region, and such a force would be deployed only at the request of the states concerned in the region, British Deputy Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Sir Ian Gilmour told Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen here during his four-day visit to this country. Sir Ian noted in his talks with Turkmen that Turkey's role and place in the Middle East was rather important, but beyond that any role Turkey might play in Middle East security was up to the Turkish Government to decide.

He revealed that British economic aid to Turkey under the OECD consortium would be 15 million pounds for the current year. It is reported that a preliminary agreement was reached between Britain and Turkey during the talks on setting up an Anglo-Turkish trade chamber in Turkey to increase the volume of trade between the two countries.

Both Sir Ian and Turkmen agreed that the Arab-Israeli dispute laid at the root of the Middle East question and any realistic settlement of the question would have to take the Palestine issue into consideration. They conceded that U.S. influence could be a major factor in such a settlement.

During his stay here, Sir Ian was received separately by Turkish head of state Kenan Evren and Premier Bulent Ulusu. The British deputy secretary of state who left Istanbul for home today described his four-day visit to Turkey as "very positive."

ZHANG AIPING MEETS OMANI MILITARY DELEGATION

OW281258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--Zhang Aiping, vice premier of the State Council, met and had a friendly conversation with the Oman military delegation led by Salim 'Abdallah al-Ghazali, undersecretary of the Ministry of Defence for the Sultanate of Oman this afternoon in the Great Hall of the People here.

Present on the occasion were Liu Huaqing, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Ibrahim Hamud as-Subhi, Oman ambassador to China.

LI XIANNIAN MEETS BURUNDI PARTY WORKERS DELEGATION

OW291739 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--Li Xiannian, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met and had a cordial conversation here this afternoon with the delegation of party workers from the Uprona (Unity and National Progress) Party of Burundi led by Pierre Nkunzimana, member of the party's Central Committee.

Mr Nkunzimana said that during their tour of various places in China they have seen the serious attitudes of cadres at various levels in carrying out the instructions of the third plenary session of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee; developing agricultural production and small industries; training agricultural technicians and party cadres, and relying on scientific farming instead of on nature. These impressed on the delegation, he said.

Mr Nkunzimana said Burundi attaches great importance to developing agricultural production. He said that the knowledge the delegation learned about China's experience in developing agriculture during the current visit would help Burundi develop its economy.

Li Xiannian briefed the Burundi guests on China's development of agricultural production and cooperatives. "We have gained great achievements in agriculture for more than 20 years. But, we also made errors. The main mistake we made was to act with haste," he said. He said that agricultural cooperatives should advance steadily and can not act with haste. "We will emphasize the advantage of collectivization on one hand, and on the other hand, we will bring the peasants' initiative into full play. "In assignment, we will carry out the principle of distribution according to work. In production, rural communes and production teams will have more say in matters of management. "It is imperative to develop a diversified economy in line with local conditions. We will adopt various forms and methods to develop diversified economy and not just one method. That way we will gain results, that way we will develop. "In commune-run industry, we will develop small-sized industry, such as a processing industry, to serve agriculture, and we will not go in for grandiose projects and not scramble for raw materials with big industry," Li Xiannian said.

The vice chairman said that a country who wants to develop agriculture must act according to its own conditions and not copy from other countries' experiences.

Present at the meeting were Wu Xueqian, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Sylvere Gahungu, Burundi ambassador to China.

SIERRA LEONE PRESIDENT CONTINUES VISIT TO PRC

Zhao Ziyang Hosts Banquet

OW281530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--"The Chinese Government and people will, as always, firmly support the just struggle of the African people," said Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang at a banquet here this evening in honor of Dr Siaka Stevens, president of Sierra Leone. Zhao Ziyang said that "the same historical experiences and the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism have linked the Chinese with the African people."

Extending a warm welcome to President Stevens who is also the current chairman of the Organization of African Unity, Zhao Ziyang said that the founding of the OAU was "a symbol of the great unity of the African people." "Over the past 18 years, the OAU has not only played a positive role in promoting cooperation among African countries, strengthening their unity and coordinating African affairs, but also exerted an ever greater influence upon international political life," he said. "A united Africa has now become a mighty force in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism in defence of world peace." With the joint efforts of the African countries, he said, the 17th OAU summit meeting held last year had achieved significant successes. "President Stevens contributed positively to the success of the meeting, thus winning praise from the people," he said.

Zhao Ziyang paid tribute to the government and people of Sierra Leone led by President Stevens for successfully defending their national independence, developing the national economy and achieving notable successes in various fields. "At the same time, they have made valuable contributions to the just cause of the African people and the cause of peace of the world's people," he added.

Zhao Ziyang said the hegemonists, by their aggression and expansion, pose a grave threat to peace and security in the world and it is the Third World countries that are the first to suffer. "For the sake of our common interests, we are ready to unite with other Third World countries and peace-loving countries and peoples of the world, and work together with them to oppose the hegemonists' aggression and expansion in defence of world peace," he said.

Officials Attend Banquet

OW281648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--Premier Zhao Ziyang hosted a banquet tonight in honor of Sierra Leone President Siaka Stevens who arrived here yesterday on a state visit.

In their toasts at the banquet, both leaders spoke of the great significance of expanding friendly cooperation, mutual support and unity between China and Sierra Leone on the one hand and between China and other African countries and the Third World as a whole on the other.

Premier Zhao Ziyang reiterated that the Chinese Government and people will, as always, firmly support the just struggle of the African people. "We are ready to unite with other Third World countries and peace-loving countries and peoples of the world, and work together with them to oppose the hegemonists' aggression and expansion in defence of world peace," he said.

President Stevens said: "It is our honor to have by our sides as comrades in the struggle for universal justice, the great People's Republic of China, a country defended by its people with a long and glorious tradition in combating foreign domination. As long as foreign domination persists anywhere in this world and as long as territorial aggression and expansionism remain the ambition of some countries, we the Third World countries must remain resolute in our determination to resist them," Dr Stevens declared.

The banquet was lively with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the Chinese and the Sierra Leone peoples. Chinese and Sierra Leone music was played by a military band. The hosts and guests drank repeated toasts to the constant development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Among the hosts were Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Vice Premier Ji Pengfei; Vice Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua; Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang; Acting Minister of Culture Zhou Weizhi and Chinese Ambassador to Sierra Leone Tian Ping.

Mr J.D.B. Johnson, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Sierra Leone Embassy in Beijing, was among the guests.

Earlier today President Stevens, accompanied by Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei, visited the Beijing No 1 confectionary where he was accorded a warm welcome by the workers.

Stevens Speaks at Banquet

OW281630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--Dr Siaka Stevens, president of Sierra Leone, today called on Third World countries to unite and fight against aggression and safeguard independence. Addressing a banquet given by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang in his honor, President Stevens said: "As long as foreign domination persists anywhere in this world and as long as territorial aggression and expansionism remain the ambition of some countries, we the Third World countries must remain resolute in our determination to resist them. We can only consolidate our independence through our solidarity," the president said. "For in this world of increasing and complex vicissitudes, the non-aligned policy pursued by the bulk of the Third World countries will only be better served and promoted if we strive for collective self-reliance in the economic field."

He said that "there is no way we can cope with the uncertainties of the energy politics, or neutralize the increasing discrepancy between the wealths of the developed and developing countries, or insulate ourselves against the pressures of our ever-increasing balance of payments difficulties unless we strive for collective self-reliance."

Stevens listed a host of facts to show the good relationship of cooperation between China and Sierra Leone and other African countries. He said this shows the Chinese preoccupation with the problems of Africa. "The support which this great republic has always given to our liberation movements is already enshrined in our history books and will never be forgotten," Stevens said. But, he said, "None of these examples of mutually beneficial accommodation would have been possible in the absence of the community of beliefs and principles which we share with you, not only with regard to the dignity of man, his right to freedom and independence, his right to equality and justice but with regard to our common commitments to combat imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism to the end. These principles and many others which we share with you have enabled us to undertake joint efforts in the international arena to defend the rights of the Third World and to promote the aspirations of its teeming millions of peoples," Dr Stevens added.

He said that the Chinese leadership and government view the problems and the process of things in Africa with understanding and sympathy. "In fact, it is within the wholesome perspectives of this understanding and sympathy that friendship and cooperation between China and Africa in general and China and Sierra Leone in particular were born and continue to flourish with such praiseworthy momentum," President Stevens said.

Zhao, Stevens Conclude Talks

OW291256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--Premier Zhao Ziyang and Sierra Leone President Stevens concluded their talks here today with a pledge to continue their close cooperation on international issues, especially those concerning Africa. Premier Zhao reiterated China will forever remain a trusted friend of the African people. He said the strategic definition of the first, second and third worlds advanced by Mao Zedong remains China's guiding foreign policy principle. "To strengthen unity with Africa and the Third World as a whole is China's basic policy, and China will firmly stand by this policy," the premier said.

"This policy has not changed, although there have been more economic exchanges between China, which is carrying on a modernization program, and developed countries over the past few years," he explained.

He said the Chinese Government and people closely follow developments in Africa with interest. "We resolutely support the Namibian people's struggle for national independence and the people in South Africa against racism and apartheid. We sincerely hope those countries and peoples in Africa who have won independence will mark successes in developing their economies and cultures."

Discussing the international situation, he pointed to the threat of Soviet aggression and expansion. "But," he said, "it does not mean the Soviet aggression and expansion cannot be checked. While seeing the Soviet Union's expansionist arrogance, we should also see its difficulties in committing aggression. Therefore, all peoples opposing the hegemonists' aggression and expansion should strengthen their unity and wage a common struggle."

Stevens said the two governments have cooperated well in international affairs. "The Chinese representatives have always been willing to cooperate with us in important events relating to Africa and Sierra Leone," he said. "We admire the role China has played in international affairs and in African affairs in particular. In the past ten years, China's positive role has exerted great influence on the development of the Third World."

He said he hoped the Chinese Government would continue to play such a role. "People must keep vigilant, closely follow world trends and prepare to meet any contingency," Stevens said.

The two sides reviewed the growth in their economic and technical cooperation and worked out future plans for cooperation.

Zhao Ziyang thanked Stevens for the contributions he has made to the development of relations between China and Sierra Leone and welcomed him to visit China again.

Tiananmen Square

OW291258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--Sierra Leone President Stevens went to the Tiananmen Square at the city center where he placed a wreath at the Monument to the People's Heroes this afternoon.

The president and members of his party observed a silence before the monument and viewed group sculptures engraved on the pedestal showing the Chinese people's revolutionary struggles during the century up to the liberation of China in 1949.

They were accompanied by Chinese Vice Minister Gong Dafei.

Attends Beijing Opera

OW291724 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--Visiting Sierra Leone President Siaka Stevens and his party saw traditional Beijing opera items "Wu Song Fought in the Inn," "Autumn River" and "Uproar in Heaven" at a cultural evening sponsored by the Ministry of Culture here tonight. They were accompanied by Chinese Vice Premier Ji Pengfei and Acting Minister of Culture Zhou Weizhi. At the end of the performance, President Stevens presented the artists with a basket of flowers and had photos taken together with them.

Meeting With Deng Xiaoping

OW301208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 30 Apr (XINHUA)--China, always standing by the Third World, will never seek to impose hegemony, Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, said here today. He was having talks with the visiting President of Sierra Leone, Siaka Stevens.

Dr Stevens, who met Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai in 1973, recalled that he was accompanied by Deng Xiaoping on that occasion on his tour around Beijing.

Deng Xiaoping said today that China's foreign policy, laid down by Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou, will be adhered to.

President Stevens said the merits and achievements of Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou are eternal. He said the people of Sierra Leone felt happiness and pride at having the Chinese people as their friends. The friendship of the Chinese people is sincere, he said. China has attached no political conditions to the aid it provides to other countries. He wished the Chinese people and their leaders success in their readjustment of the national economy and other endeavors.

After their talks, Deng Xiaoping gave a luncheon in honor of Dr Stevens in the Great Hall of the People.

Also present were the Sierra Leone minister of state for foreign affairs, Fillie-Faboe; the Sierra Leone ambassador to France, Eya A. Mbayo; presidential aide G. Gobio Lamin; and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Sierra Leone Embassy in Beijing, J.D.B. Johnson.

Representing the Chinese Government were vice-premier and foreign minister, Huang Hua; the vice foreign minister, Gong Dafei; the vice minister of economic relations with foreign countries, Lu Xuejian; and the Chinese ambassador to Sierra Leone, Tian Ping.

ZHANG WENJIN ENDS MEXICAN VISIT, DEPARTS FOR HOME

OW300714 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Mexico City, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin today concluded his visit to Mexico and left for China. During his stay here, he had talks with Mexico's two vice secretaries of foreign affairs. Zhang arrived here on April 25, after visiting Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Brazil and Argentina.

GUYANESE DELEGATION LEAVES HANGZHOU FOR GUANGZHOU

OW291300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Hangzhou, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--B. Ramsaroop, chairman of the People's National Congress and vice-president of Guyana, Mrs F. Ramsaroop and their party left here by air this afternoon for a visit to Guangzhou (Canton). They were accompanied on the tour by Zhang Zhixiang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Arriving in Hangzhou yesterday from Shanghai, the Guyanese guests visited a silk brocade factory and had sightseings in the West Lake scenic spots. Yesterday evening, Tie Ying, first secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial Committee of the CCP met with and hosted a banquet in honor of the Guyanese guests.

PRC SCIENCE DELEGATION CONCLUDES ARGENTINE VISIT

OW261958 Beijing XINHUA in English 1936 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Apr (XINHUA)-- The delegation of the Academy of Sciences of China concluded its 18-day visit to Argentina and left here for home today. The delegation was warmly received by the Argentine Government and noted scientists from scientific and technical circles. The Foreign Ministry and other departments concerned had given assistance to and worked out arrangements for the visit of the Chinese delegation.

During its stay, the Chinese scientists met with Argentine scientists in the capital, Tucuman, Cordoba and other cities, and exchanged views in certain fields. The visit enhanced understanding and friendship between the two sides and laid a good foundation for future academic exchanges.

PRC, CANADA SIGN FORESTRY COOPERATION MEMORANDUM

OW281318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--A memorandum of understanding concerning a program of cooperation and exchange in the field of forestry was signed here this afternoon by Chinese Minister of Forestry Yong Wentao and Canadian Minister of the Environment John Roberts. Chinese Vice Premier Wan Li and Canadian Ambassador to China Michel Gauvin attended the signing ceremony.

After the ceremony, Wan Li met and had a friendly conversation with the Canadian Forestry delegation led by John Roberts, minister of science and technology and minister of the environment.

The delegation arrived here on April 19. The visitors went to northeast China and visited a Heilongjiang forestry area. They are scheduled to leave here tomorrow for a visit to Hangzhou, Shanghai, Suzhou and Guangzhou.

DENG XIAOPING, OTHER LEADERS ATTEND LABOR FORUM

Meeting With Model Workers

OW291320 Beijing XINHJA in English 1304 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Apr (XINHUA)—Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, today expressed thanks to outstanding workers for their contribution to the party, the country and socialism at a get-together held here in honor of May 1, oncoming International Labor Day.

Altogether over 230 outstanding workers attended. Among them were Zhang Baifa, a crack building worker in the fifties and now vice-minister of the State Capital Construction Commission, and Lo Shuzhen, a postwoman who is now vice-minister of posts and telecommunications, as well as large numbers of young workers who have come to the fore in recent years. Among the outstanding workers were also professors, scientists, school teachers, doctors and master handicraftsmen.

The get-together took place in Huairan Hall in Zhongnanhai, the seat of the party Central Committee and State Council. Party and state leaders Fang Yi, Ni Zhifu, Wan Li, Gu Mu, Song Renqiong, Bo Yibo, Yang Jingren and Zhang Aiping also attended. The get-together was sponsored by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the Beijing Trade Union Council. Leading members of the trade union organizations and the Beijing municipal party committee were present.

Liu Yufan, head of an afforestation group in Beijing, said that his group, together with other afforestation workers in the city, will plant more trees and extend the area under lawns to reduce the force of wind and sand storms and air pollution. The aim is to build Beijing into a clean, beautiful modern city, he said.

Xu Junguan, manager of the Xidan market, one of the biggest food markets in Beijing, said this market with 330 workers sells 1,300 varieties of food, including meat, poultry, vegetables, processed food and condiments. In order to cater to the needs of the people, it gets supplies of food from over ten provinces and cities in different parts of the country and provide customers with fresh vegetables even in the off-season.

Spinner Zhu Yazhen of the Beijing number 2 cotton mill said that her factory, with over 8,000 workers, last year turned over to the state 62 million yuan of profit, hitting an all-time record. She pledged to turn out more and better textiles for the people. Other speakers included a woman doctor who has achieved initial success in manufacturing a vaccine for the prevention of hepatitis, a sanitation worker and a trolley bus conductor. Song Renqiong, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, spoke at the meeting. Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, encouraged the advanced workers to be vanguards and at the same time the bridge between the party and the masses of people in building socialism.

Deng, Song Renqiong Speeches

OW292018 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1401 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Apr (XINHUA)—Today, over 230 model workers and advanced producers from various ministries and commissions under the State Council and various departments in the capital happily gathered in Huairan Hall in Zhongnanhai and reported to the party Central Committee and the State Council on their achievements in production and other work. They also expressed their resolution to achieve the four modernizations and build the capital to greet the "1 May" International Labor Day.

The forum of model workers and advanced producers was sponsored by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the Beijing Trade Union Council. Among those invited to attend the forum were labor heroes; model workers, both veteran and new; advanced producers and advanced workers from industrial, transport, finance and trade, urban construction, agriculture and forestry, war industry, cultural and educational, scientific and public health departments. Party and State Leaders Deng Xiaoping, Fang Yi, Ni Zhifu, Wan Li, Gu Mu, Song Renqiong, Bo Yibo, Yang Jingren and Zhang Aiping attended the forum. Ni Zhifu, member of the CCP Central Committee's Political Bureau and president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, presided over the forum.

Speaking at the forum, Deng Xiaoping, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee, said: I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to those comrades who have made great contributions to the party and to the cause of socialism with their exemplary deeds and assiduous work.

Among those who spoke at the forum were: Xu Junquan, manager of the Xidan vegetable market in Beijing; Xing Dehai, chief engineer of the municipal leather company; Zhu Yazhen, a spinner of the Beijing No 2 cotton mill; Zhao Shuzhen, bus conductor of No 106 bus team at the No 1 municipal trolley bus station; Liu Yufan, head of an afforestation group of the municipal park administration; Cui Yao, head of a sanitation workers team of the environmental sanitation bureau of the Dongcheng District in Beijing; and Tao Qimin, head of the laboratory at the municipal people's hospital.

Citing some lively examples, they made reports on achievements made by their own units in implementing the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and in carrying out the four instructions on the building of the capital issued by the CCP Central Secretariat. They said that they would certainly live up to the expectations of the party and the people; further strengthen their sense of responsibility as masters; bring into full play the spirit of doing solid work, their leading roles and their roles as mainstay and as links; set strict demands on themselves in the spirit of "serving the people" and "holding themselves responsible to them;" unite with the broad masses of workers and staff members; work with one heart and one mind; make concerted efforts to build a socialist material and spiritual civilization and do their best to contribute to the fulfillment of the magnificent goal of the four modernizations.

Song Renqiong, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, spoke at the forum. He stressed that model workers must take it as their glorious duty to unite with and bring along the broad masses of workers and staff members, particularly the young workers and staff members. He said: Model workers are commendable because they themselves have made positive contributions to socialist construction by acting on their own lofty thinking, in the spirit of selfless labor and with their advanced technology, but what is more important, it is because they are good at bringing, along with their own exemplary deeds, the broad masses of workers and staff members to go forward with them. He wished that all model workers would further influence and bring along the broad masses of workers and staff members with their own exemplary deeds so that more and more people would become advanced and that the production level of a small number of advanced workers would become the production level for the whole society.

Song Renqiong said: It is an unshirkable duty for model workers, veteran model workers and veteran workers in particular, to do a good job in passing on experience, giving help and setting examples for young workers and staff members. At present, young workers and staff members below the age of 30 account for over 60 percent of the total number of workers and staff members in our country. To do a good job in training and educating these young workers and staff members is a matter of vital importance to the future and destiny of our socialist country. Leading comrades at all levels and model workers must of their own accord keep contact with young workers and staff members, try to understand them, be familiar with them and educate and lead them in their work in light of their special characteristics. Veteran and new workers and staff members must strengthen unity, establish a new habit of "respecting masters and cherishing disciples," learn from each other to make up each other's deficiencies so as to achieve unity in thinking and understanding, form a contingent and march forward shoulder to shoulder and hand in hand under the leadership of the party.

Song Renqiong said: All our workers and staff members, particularly model workers, must act as their own masters; inspire enthusiasm; work assiduously; positively do a good job in carrying out the readjustment of the national economy; strive to achieve the rationalization of the economic structure, management system and enterprise organization and successfully create ways of achieving socialist construction that cost less money, produce greater results and suit our national conditions. All enterprises and institutions must take various measures to attract the broad masses of workers and staff members to take part in democratic management.

He said: The workers congress under the leadership of the party committee is a good way to develop democracy in the enterprise and enable workers to become their own masters. To do a good job of establishing and improving the system of workers congresses will help improve and strengthen the leadership of the party, bring the workers' enthusiasm into full play and enable them to truly become masters in achieving the four modernizations, masters of society and of history.

Song Renqiong expressed his wish that model workers would become models in studying. He said: Veteran and new workers and staff members must work hard in studying the basic theories of Marxism and works by Comrade Mao Zedong, studying the party's line, principles and policies, in acquiring both cultural and scientific knowledge and in learning production technology and management. Young workers and staff members must also study a little about history. They must study the modern history of our country in the past century or more, particularly the history of the revolution during the 60 years after the Chinese Communist Party was founded.

Also present at today's forum were responsible persons of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Beijing municipal party committee and the Beijing Municipal Trade Union Council, including Kang Yonghe, Huang Minwei, Chen Yu, Song Kanfu, Jin Zhifu, Han Ronghua, Duan Junyi, Jiao Ruoyu, Jia Tingsan and Peng Siming.

TRADE UNION OFFICIAL HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

OW291736 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--Vice-President Chen Yu of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions said today that the Chinese trade unions with a total membership of 61 million attached importance to the democratic and mass character of their work in order that they serve as an organization which speaks and works for the workers' interests.

Answering a question at a press conference for Chinese and foreign correspondents, Chen Yu said that no rival trade unions would appear in China as in some other countries. "Conditions in China are different," said Chen Yu, who has been engaged in trade union activities since early 1950's.

Chen Yu traced the close ties between the Chinese Communist Party and the trade unions. The All-China Federation of Trade Unions was founded in 1925 by the earliest members of the Chinese Communist Party and fought for the political program of the party. The fact that the Chinese working class was able to win political power in 1949 in spite of a relatively short history of the working class movement testified to the importance of Communist Party leadership. The trade unions accept guidelines from the party which are carried out through the exemplary role of the communists among the worker masses. On the other hand, the party does not interfere in the independent activities of the trade unions.

Communist Party members make up less than 10 percent of the workers in a factory. This decides that the trade unions must act in accordance with the desires of the majority of the workers, Chen Yu said.

The trade unions are actively promoting the system of workers congresses. All major decisions concerning vital interests of workers should be made after securing an approval from trade unions.

Asked whether there were strikes in China, Chen Yu said that there were a few cases of what he termed "temporary work stoppage." These generally arose from dissatisfaction with plant leadership in handling pay raises and allocating houses. Working conditions was another cause.

He gave two instances, one in the Anshan Iron and Steel Company involving nine workers and the other in Shanghai involving 30 odd workers. In both cases, the workers returned to work and volunteered to make up for the two days lost after the local trade unions helped solve the problems. When the workers' demands could not be met immediately, the trade unions advised the workers to be patient until conditions were ripe for a solution.

The average Chinese worker's income in the state-owned enterprises in 1980 was 803 yuan, as against 602 yuan in 1977. Between 1977 and 1980, the state provided jobs to more than 28 million people. A total floor space of 180 million square meters of workers' housing were added in the last three years, and over 4 million families have moved into new homes.

Two to three million school leavers need jobs every year, Chen Yu said. He saw service trades as offering a wide range of job opportunities for the 4 million still waiting for jobs. Another way out is to run private business, such as repair shops. The problem is that the organizing work lags behind, he added. He reported that some medium-sized cities, such as Changzhou in Jiangsu and Yichang in Hubei, already feel a shortage of manpower although larger cities still have to find jobs for those waiting.

When asked whether China's economic readjustment plan would affect workers' livelihood, Chen Yu said that workers in those affected factories would receive vocational training while drawing their basic pay. Training is definitely not loss of jobs, he stressed. The state ensures that nobody loses his job because of economic readjustment.

Chen Yu offered May Day greetings to the workers in other countries. In the press handout prepared by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, it is stated that the ACFTU consistently adheres to the principle of proletarian internationalism and is for the broad development of friendly ties with trade unions of various countries regardless of their ideology and international affiliations.

GONGREN RIBAO: UPHOLD MARXISM-LENINISM-MAO THOUGHT

HK300316 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 81 pp 1, 3

[The 10th talk on upholding the four basic principles by Jia Chunfeng [6328 2504 1496], Teng Wensheng [3326 2429 2932] and Gao Ping [7559 1627]: "It Is Necessary To Uphold Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought"]

[Text] Editor's note: Today we are publishing the 10th talk "On Upholding the Four Basic Principles." This series of talks is welcomed by the broad masses of readers. Letters from readers in factories, mines, enterprises, army units, offices, schools, hospitals and scientific research institutions from different places clearly show that the broad masses of cadres, staff and workers attach much importance to the study of the four basic principles and are very eager to raise their consciousness in safeguarding the four basic principles.

To study and uphold the four basic principles is not a temporary task, but an ongoing major issue of great importance. At a crucial turning point in history, the party Central Committee has time and again reaffirmed that it is necessary to uphold the four basic principles, because this issue is really very important. It involves the consolidation of the achievements in the socialist revolution and construction, the success or failure of the four modernizations and the future and destiny of the party and the state.

Recently, a leading comrade of the central authorities pointed out: It is essential to encourage everyone to study and to conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism and Comrade Mao Zedong's works. Main efforts must be made to study philosophy such as Mao Zedong's philosophical works "On Contradiction," "On Practice," "Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War," "Problems of Strategy in the Guerrilla War Against Japan," "On Protracted War" and so on. Now, some people talk a great deal, but they often judge things by their appearance. The reason is that their judgements are groundless both in theory and practice. Only by laying a solid foundation will one be able to truly correct mistakes including "leftist" ones as well as rightest ones. These remarks made by the leading comrade of the central authorities are of great significance in earnestly implementing the four basic principles, in understanding the line, principles and policies laid down by the party Central Committee and in developing the spiritual civilization of socialism. Every Communist Party member, every cadre and every worker and staff member must study well, raise his awareness and uphold and safeguard the four basic principles. At the same time, he must boldly and straightforwardly propagate the four basic principles so as to help further readjust the national economy, realize stability and unity and ensure the smooth development of the four modernizations program.

This series of talks and a number of important articles on popularizing the four basic principles will be published by the workers publishing house and distributed by the XINHUA book store. (end editor's note)

Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought Is Our Guiding Ideology

Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is our guiding ideology. This is a basic principle written down in the CCP program and in China's Constitution.

Marxism is a proletarian scientific world outlook, a revolutionary doctrine for the proletariat and the laboring people in their struggle for liberation, and an ideological system for building socialism and communism. It is the greatest and most valuable wealth in human history.

Since Marxism was born over 100 years ago, an earthshaking change has taken place in the whole world situation. The proletariat has won victories in some countries, thus turning socialism from theory into living reality. Many oppressed nations and oppressed peoples have risen bravely to resist the aggression and enslavement of imperialism and new and old colonialism and have won state independence and national liberation. All these great historic victories have fully proved that Marxism is a powerful ideological weapon for the revolutionary people to understand the world and to reform the world and have demonstrated the incomparable correctness of Marxism and its tremendous strength in propelling history forward.

Mao Zedong Thought is the outcome of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with China's concrete revolutionary practice. Modern China was a semifeudal, semicolonial country ruled and enslaved by international imperialism. In accordance with China's historical characteristics and historical conditions, the Chinese communists, with Comrade Mao Zedong as their outstanding representative, succeeded in making use of the basic principles of Marxism to solve a series of major problems in China's revolution and created many unique experiences.

They overcame the capitulationist line pushed and represented by Chen Duxiu and the left deviationist line represented by Wang Ming, scored a thorough victory in the democratic revolution, and made great achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction. In the 10 years of turmoil, because of wanton distortion, falsification and cutting apart of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought by Lin Biao and "the gang of four," many people have become confused in their ideology, and some think that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought no longer works and that it cannot guide China's socialist construction forward. This kind of talk is wrong.

Mao Zedong Thought was a banner of the Chinese revolution in the past and will forever be a banner of China's socialism and its struggle against hegemonism in the future.

To have a correct attitude toward Mao Zedong Thought is a problem of fundamental importance for our party and our country. The work and ideology of Mao Zedong are not only his personal work and ideology, but also the work and ideology of his comrades-in-arms, the party and the people. They are the crystallization of the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle of more than half a century. Comrade Mao Zedong creatively made use of and developed Marxist theory and strategies concerning the proletarian revolution, especially in the theory concerning colonies and semicolonies. He blazed a correct and unique path for the Chinese revolution. In leading the Chinese people's revolution, the series of principles provided by him concerning the construction of the party, the army and the government as well as the formation of a broad united front and so on, have a far-reaching guiding significance. In accordance with China's actual conditions, Comrade Mao Zedong creatively made use of Marxist-Leninist tenets and adopted a complete set of measures and transitional forms for socialist transformation progressing from a low stage to a high one. These measures and forms not only organized millions of people to take the road of common prosperity, but also, through the peaceful means of "buying-out," transformed a capitalist economy into a socialist one, completing a large-scale and thoroughgoing social change. He put forward the correct distinction and handling of the 2 types of contradictions which are different in nature, the 10 major relationships for guiding socialist economic construction and strategical and tactical ideas concerning international alliances in the struggle against hegemony, and so forth. All this made tremendous contributions to the theory of Marxism-Leninism.

Our party and our people have the great strength of smashing all forms of sabotage by enemies abroad or enemies hidden in our country and this kind of strength is precisely the outcome of long-term education of the party and people of all nationalities in our country in Mao Zedong Thought. One generation of people including those called "the '38-style" was nurtured on Mao Zedong Thought by our party Central Committee from the Zun Yi conference to the victory of the war of resistance against Japan. Afterwards, another generation was nurtured during the war of liberation and shortly thereafter. Most of these people have now taken up leading posts on all fronts throughout the country. Although there are only four characters in the expression "seeking truth from facts," a work style initiated in the Yanan period, it sums up the experience and lessons of our party's revolutionary struggle for decades and was obtained in exchange for the sacrifice of the blood of numerous revolutionary martyrs and the long-term activities of tens of thousands of revolutionary people. Mao Zedong Thought has not only armed the older generation; it has also nurtured generation after generation of young people. People still remember that during "the Cultural Revolution" and during the "April 5th" movement when large numbers of old cadres were overthrown and the party and the country were faced with a moment of danger and perishment, those who stood up and fought against the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique were not only revolutionaries of the older generation but also revolutionaries of the new and younger generation educated by our party and the state. This is a most inspiring fact.

Numerous historical facts tell us that we should never deny Mao Zedong Thought because Comrade Mao Zedong committed mistakes in his old age. Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes in his advanced years lay chiefly in not promptly and explicitly shifting the stress of work to socialist construction after socialist political power was established and socialist transformation was completed. In giving concrete guidance to socialist revolution and construction, he committed the impetuous mistake of seeking only quantity and speed. Besides, he confused the two types of contradictions which are different in nature and handled many contradictions among the people as contradictions between ourselves and the enemy, enlarged the scope of class struggle and looked upon it in terms of absolutes, and employed methods for handling enemies in inner-party contradictions. These approaches left loopholes for enemies to exploit and led to the 10 calamitous years of "the Cultural Revolution."

We should distinguish the scientific theory of Mao Zedong Thought from some incorrect principles and conclusions put forward by Comrade Mao Zedong in his advanced years and should better safeguard and more deeply understand the historical position and great role of Mao Zedong Thought in the development of our party and country.

In Carrying Out the Modernization Program, Promote Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought

At the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, it was put forward to "comprehensively and accurately master the scientific system of Mao Zedong Thought, integrate the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought with the concrete practice of the socialist modernization program and develop them under new historical conditions." Since the third plenary session, our party has reestablished the Marxist ideological line, political line and organizational line, done a large amount of fruitful work and adopted a series of correct policies and measures. All this is application and development of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought under new historical conditions and proceeds from concrete practice.

Historical and actual experience show that in order to uphold Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought, it is imperative to have correct scientific attitudes towards Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and to oppose erroneous tendencies coming from the left and the right.

The first is to oppose a rigid way of thinking and to oppose proceeding in all cases from the book. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is science, not dogma. The viewpoint that what is in the book cannot be altered and what is not in the book cannot be spoken or done is anti-Marxist. The correctness of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought lies precisely in the fact that it keeps very close contact with objective reality, reflects the needs of social development and represents the fundamental interests of the proletariat and the masses of the people. It develops with the development of history. During "the Cultural Revolution," Lin Biao and "the gang of four," using "holding high" and "following closely" as a camouflage, made every effort to practice modern superstition, made a mystery of Mao Zedong Thought and treated it in terms of absolutes. They alleged that "one sentence of Mao Zedong Thought is better than ten thousand sentences from other sources" and that "each sentence of it is a truth." The reason they did this was to cut off the living ties between Mao Zedong Thought and real life. They attempted in vain to smother the vitality of Mao Zedong Thought and to turn it into a dogma in order to replace it with false Marxism forged by them. They caused great confusion and left behind a deep pernicious influence. After smashing "the gang of four," we launched the slogan of "practice being the sole standard for testing truth" and shattered the spiritual fetters imposed on the people by "the gang of four" and greatly emancipated people's ideology.

As was pointed out at the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, if a party or a country or a people proceeds in all cases from the book and if its ideology is rigid, it can no longer progress, it stops living and such a party or country will perish. When we look at the situation, think of a problem and handle an affair, we must proceed from objective reality, must integrate the basic principles of Marxism with the current situation at home and abroad and with the concrete practice of the socialist modernization program and must integrate the party's line, principles and policies with the actual conditions of the respective localities and units and carry out studies based on facts in order to solve various kinds of theoretical and practical problems in the current revolutionary struggle and in the process of modernization. Only in this way can Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought be developed, and only by continuously developing Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought can it be truly upheld.

The second is to oppose the erroneous tendency of doubting and denying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The scientific system of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought ran throughout the entire history of the development of our party and country. It has become a powerful spiritual weapon in the hands of our party and the people and has become a kind of objective historical existence. Now some comrades have said something extremely wrong about Chairman Mao and Mao Zedong Thought. This can only damage the image of our party and our country, damage the prestige of the party and the socialist system, and sap the solidarity of the whole party and army and all nationalities throughout the country. This in reality denies our revolutionary history, revolutionary traditions and the valuable experience of the long-term struggle of our party and the people. Faced with such problems of major importance, we should not be swayed by our emotions or personal feelings. In studying a problem, we must have the interests of our future generations and the interests of the socialist revolution in mind. Only in this way can we make our country continue to advance along the track of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

In order to correctly understand and analyze new situations emerging continuously in the practice of the modernization program, to study and solve new problems and to blaze a trail for modernization suitable for our national conditions, we must further study and master Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. In particular, we must seriously study and master the philosophical thinking of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong. This is an important ideological guarantee for building a modern, highly democratic and highly cultured socialist country. Only if we arm ourselves with Marxist philosophy, dialectical materialism and historical idealism, can we effectively free ourselves from the trammels of metaphysical idealism; attain scientific ways of thinking, work methods and work style; raise our awareness; reduce blindness in action; correctly observe situations, analyze problems, do our work properly and reach our destination step-by-step.

Our modernization program must be guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought which will inevitably be enriched and developed in our modernization program. This has already been proved by our current practice and will be further proved by our future practices.

The Broad Masses of Staff Members and Workers Must Seriously Study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought

Only with oil can a lamp become bright and only by mastering Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought can a man show great foresight and make greater contributions to the four modernizations.

Some people say, "The party Central Committee has already laid down a correct line and a series of principles and policies. We cadres working at basic levels need only seriously implement them. Why is it still necessary to study Marxist-Leninist theory?"

This kind of understanding is incomplete. Doubtlessly, the party's line, principles and policies are indeed a guarantee for the four modernizations. Nevertheless, the correct line, principles and policies are formulated on the basis of the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and in connection with the current national conditions. An important factor in deciding whether or not the party's line, principles and policies can be implanted is our Marxist-Leninist theoretical level. With a higher theoretical level, we can understand more quickly and more deeply the party's line, principles and policies and resolutely implement them in practical work. With a lower theoretical level, we will come to understand them more slowly or will be unable to understand them at all, with the result that we will not implement them in earnest and will even doubt and resend them. For example, the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy was laid down at the third plenary session. However, for a relatively long period of time, some localities and departments were unable to make up their minds about carrying out the adjustment. The reason was mainly because some comrades did not understand the dialectical relations between subjective initiative and objective possibility and were not able to free themselves from the trammels of "leftist" ideas. This unavoidably affected the implementation of the readjustment policy. It is glorious yet difficult to realize the four modernizations. Only if we study and master the powerful weapon of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and at the same time dare to practice can we continuously resolve new contradictions and new problems and promote the four modernizations under ever changing and complicated conditions.

Some workers say, "We need only love the party and love socialism, study technology hard and work properly. It does not matter whether we study Marxism-Leninism or not." Some people even cite examples and say: Such-and-such a person was an activist in theoretical study in the past. Was he not taken in afterwards? It is better not to study at all. Of course, it is very commendable for staff members and worker comrades to love the party and love socialism and to work hard and do solid work in production. Without the spirit of doing solid work, it will be impossible to realize the four modernizations. However, we can never be contented with simple class feelings and with working properly. Why were some of our worker comrades influenced by Lin Biao and "the gang of four," and why did they do some wrong things during "the Cultural Revolution?" The reason was their Marxist-Leninist level was low and they were not able to distinguish clearly between real and false Marxism. Consequently, they lost their bearings. Why could the party's good daughter Zhan Zhixin see through the reactionary nature of Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and their ilk and sacrifice herself heroically? It was because she could use the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to guide her thinking and behavior. Therefore, no torments or humiliation could shake her firm belief in communism in the least. The working class is the master of the country and the realization of the four modernizations is our glorious commission entrusted to us by history. The aim of our four modernizations is not only to build a high-degree of material civilization but also to build a high-degree of spiritual civilization. In order to realize these, it is necessary to have lofty ideals and noble moral sentiment. But lofty ideals and noble moral sentiment do not emerge spontaneously. They need to be nurtured with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Therefore, the broad masses of staff members and workers must study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought intensively and arm themselves with this powerful spiritual weapon in order to contribute their strength to building a strong country.

RENMIN RIBAO ON HANDLING PROBLEMS EXPOSED BY MASSES

HK291320 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Apr 81 p 3

[Commentator's article: "It Is Necessary To Take a Solemn Attitude Toward Problems Exposed by the Masses"]

[Text] The broad masses of party members and people write letters to and visit party organizations at different levels to report situations, expose incidents of violation of the law and discipline and criticize unhealthy trends.

This is an important means for the masses to supervise the working personnel of the party and the state. Taking a solemn attitude toward the exposure and criticism by the masses is of great significance in safeguarding party discipline and the law, in straightening out party work style, and in consolidating and developing stability and unity. The discipline inspection committee of Sichuan's Pan Zhi Hua mining company attached importance to problems exposed in letters from the masses, and in coordination with relevant departments ferreted out a person guilty of embezzling an enormous sum of over 250,000 yuan. This spirit of handling letters from the masses with a serious sense of responsibility is worth learning.

Party organizations at all levels should be concerned about the weal and woe of the people, listen to their voices, and share with them the same outlook and destiny. When party members and the masses go to the party's leading organs at different levels to expose incidents of violation of the law and discipline and to criticize unhealthy trends, they show their trust in the party, their love for the party and their hearty support of the party's cause. These are righteous activities. We should welcome criticism and supervision by the masses with ardor and sincerity, and take a serious attitude toward their letters and visits.

However, we should be aware that leading cadres of some localities and departments lack a spirit of serious responsibility in handling letters from party members and the masses exposing bad people and evil deeds and criticizing unhealthy trends. Some take a bureaucratic attitude. They do not attach importance to problems exposed in letters from the masses, do not make analysis and do not carry out investigations. They only act as "an office for incoming and outgoing mail" and simply refer them from level to level. Some even refer the exposure material to the exposed resulting in retaliation against the expositor. Some put "fear" before everything else and handle problems with all kinds of misgivings. They are afraid of being involved. They keep their eyes half-closed toward incidents of violation of the law and discipline and muddle through their work. Some even do not adhere to principles and plead for those who violate the law and discipline. They turn big problems into small problems and small problems into no problems at all. This erroneous attitude dampens the enthusiasm of the broad masses of party members and the people in struggling against violations of the law and discipline and gives rise to difficulties and resistance in correcting unhealthy trends. As a result, some offenders of the law and discipline are not accused and remain unpunished.

In order to safeguard party discipline and the law, party committees and discipline inspection committees at all levels should resolutely support masses inside and outside the party in their struggle against various activities violating the law and discipline. In handling problems exposed in letters from the masses, they should get to the bottom of each of them and should not stop until everything comes to light so that good people are commended and bad people are duly punished. They should handle cases personally. They should not refer them from one lower level to another. Even if some cases need to be referred to an organization for it to handle, they should supervise and speed up the work and should not wash their hands of the matter. As to cases which encounter resistance when investigated and handled in their own unit, they should be promptly reported to the party committee and discipline inspection commission at an upper level so that the unit can get necessary support and help. They should dare to investigate bad people and evil deeds exposed by party members and the masses and should dare to be impartial when handling these matters. In the face of resistance and difficulties, they should remain upright and outspoken and should not flatter others. They should be incorruptible and put aside personal interests. They should not be afraid of ghosts and should not believe in heresy. They should adhere to principles and struggle to the end. Discipline inspection cadres who possess noble sentiments are openhearted and aboveboard and faithfully fulfill their duties in the cause of the party and the people. They are bound to be warmly welcomed by the party and the masses.

We must persist in taking an attitude of seeking truth from facts and of seriousness and prudence toward exposure and criticism from party members and the masses. For some problems, because of the limits of the position and conditions of the one who does the exposing or because of inaccuracy in understanding the situation, the problem exposed may not conform with facts, or a fuss is made over a trifling matter, or Zhang's hat is put on Li's head, and so on. These cases are unavoidable. Therefore, we must prudently handle problems exposed by the masses, seek truth from facts, carry out investigations, check every allegation against facts and distinguish right from wrong in order to avoid incorrectly relaying an erroneous message and wronging an innocent person. In some exposure and criticism materials, there is often truth amid falsehood and falsehood amid truth. When some comrades see any discrepancy in the materials, they will put them aside and refuse to carry out repeated investigations. On the other hand, some offenders of the law and discipline take advantage of such discrepancies to make excuses and give explanations in order to cover up their mistakes. They even trump up a countercharge against their accuser and threaten to investigate the motives and affix responsibility to the one who exposes. This is extremely wrong. We should protect and treasure the enthusiasm of the broad masses of party members and the people in safeguarding party regulations and discipline and in struggling against activities violating the law and discipline. It is prohibited by party discipline and the law to suppress democracy and to investigate and affix responsibility to the one who exposes no matter what pretext may be made. Those who, under the guise of exposing others, frame up an innocent person should of course be punished according to party discipline and state law. But such cases should not be treated in the same way as cases having some discrepancies with facts in their exposure and criticism.

LATE REPORT: HUA GUOFENG, OTHERS ATTEND MAY 1 GALA

OW301218 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1202 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Over 15,000 working people and people from all walks of life held a grand gala party on the evening of 30 April at the Great Hall of the People to celebrate the May 1 International Labor Day. Party and state leaders Hua Guofeng, Li Xiannian, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao and Zhao Ziyang and foreign guests currently on visits to China attended the party to jubilantly spend the festival together with the people of the capital.

Comrade Ye Jianying in Shanghai, Comrade Chen Yun in Hangzhou and Comrade Hu Yaobang in Jinan respectively attended the local people's celebrations.

There were various performance and activities at the Beijing gala, including music, dancing, Beijing opera, motion pictures, acrobatics, martial arts, gymnastics, bridge and chess matches. Together with foreign friends, people joyfully took part in their favorite activities in various parts of the hall. Decorated with lanterns and colored streamers and resounding with song, the lofty and magnificent Great Hall of the People was permeated with a cheerful atmosphere of unity and victory.

At 1930, when Sierra Leone President Stevens, Prince and Madame Sihanouk, Comrade Hoang Van Hoan, former West German President Scheel and other distinguished foreign guests, accompanied by Hua Guofeng, Li Xiannian and Zhao Ziyang, walked into the Huairan auditorium, they were greeted with thunderous applause. Also attending the gala party in the capital were other party and state leaders Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Ulanhu, Fang Yi, Zhang Tingfa, Geng Biao, Ni Zhifu, Peng Chong, Saifudin, Wang Li, Wang Renzhong, Gu Mu, Song Renqiong, Yang Dezhi, Xi Zhongxun, Liao Chengzhi, Xu Deheng, Xiao Jingguang, Shi Liang, Yang Shangkun, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, Bo Yibo, Ji Pengfei, Yang Jingren, and Huang Hua; Jiang Hu, president of the Supreme People's Court; Yang Yong, Wang Ping, and Chen Xilian, members of the Standing Committee of the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission; Lu Diyi, Kang Keqing, Zhou Jianren, Hu Ziang, Rong Yiren, Hu Yuzhi, Wang Kunlun, He Changgong, Xiao Ke, Chen Zihua, Yang Ziufeng, Zhou Peiyuan, and Qian Changzhao, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee.

Other foreign guests invited to the gala party were (Miller), chairman of the Swiss Federation of Trade Unions; Tokuma Utsunomiya, chairman of the national headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association; (Yutaka Fukumoto), director of the Secretariat of the Council of the Tokyo chapter of the Trade Union Federation; Pierre Nkunziimana, member of the Central Committee of Burundi's Unity and National progress Party and (Morios), member of Congress of Columbia.

The gala evening party was cosponsored by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Ministry of Culture, the PLA General Political Department and the Beijing Municipal People's Government. Present at the party were model workers and advanced workers from the industrial, agricultural and other fronts; PLA commanders and fighters; minority nationality visiting groups and compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan and Overseas Chinese currently in Beijing. Foreign envoys and foreign specialists assisting China in socialist construction were also invited to the party.

LATE REPORT: YE JIANYING AT SHANGHAI MAY DAY PARTY

OW301331 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Comrade Ye Jianying, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, attended the 1 May International Labor Day soiree in Shanghai yesterday, according to a station report.

Comrade Ye Jianying extended his holiday greetings to all. Zestfully, he appreciated the dancing, pingtan [storytelling and ballad singing in suzhou dialect], Kunqu opera and other theatrical performance and celebrated the holiday with workers and responsible comrades of the Shanghai municipal party committee and People's Government, including Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao and Wang Daohan.

CORRECTION TO XINHUA COMMENT ON RURAL PROSPERITY

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "XINHUA Commentary on Prosperity in Rural Areas" published on pages K 13 to K 15 of the April 28, 1981 issue of the China DAILY REPORT:

Page K 14, paragraph five from line seven should read "... and the emergence of about 150 such brigades in..."

FUJIAN HOLDS MASS ORGANIZATIONS' WORK CONFERENCE

OW291544 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] The conference on mass organizations' work, called by the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee, stressed that the basic tasks of mass organizations for a considerably long time to come are propagandizing and adhering to the four basic principles.

The conference lasted 7 days and ended on 22 April. This is the first such conference ever held in Fujian. Its main purpose was to discuss and revise the provincial CCP Committee's decisions on strengthening and improving the mass organizations' work; summarize the experience in mass organizations' work and eliminate the influence of leftist ideas through research and discussion; analyze the current situation in mass organizations' work and the new circumstances and problems facing them; make clear mass organizations' position, role and tasks in the new period; and emphatically study how party committees should strengthen and improve their leadership over mass organizations to bring their role into full play.

Attending this conference were secretaries of all prefectural, municipal and county party committees who are in charge of mass organizations; responsible comrades of all departments of the provincial CCP Committee and the party organizations of all committees and offices directly under the provincial CCP committee; responsible comrades of provincial, prefectural and municipal trade union federations, CYL, women's associations, science and technology associations, federations of literary and art circles, Overseas Chinese associations, (?federations of social science associations) [she lian] and the preparatory committee for the Taiwan Compatriots Association; secretaries of college party and CYL committees and responsible comrades of trade unions of provincial industrial enterprises--over 200 in all.

Xiang Nan, Wu Hongxian, Li Zhengting and Guo Chao, secretaries of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee, all spoke at the conference.

The conference held that for a considerably long time to come the basic tasks of mass organizations will be propagandizing and adhering to the four basic principles. This must be the unshakable conviction and unshirkable mission for mass organization workers. If the four basic principles are ignored, the mass organization work will lose its soul and bearings.

The conference pointed out: Shifting the focus of the whole party's work onto economic construction aimed at the four modernizations is our firm determination and also the common task of all mass organizations. To undertake economic construction, it is presently imperative to lay emphasis on economic readjustment and on canceling, suspending, merging and converting enterprises. We must have a fundamental understanding and clear concept of the situation in Fujian. We must dare to emancipate our minds and break new paths. all mass organizations must concert their efforts to make their respective fields of work a success dedicated to the party's central task and the four modernizations.

The conference held: All mass organizations must trust and rely on the masses and dare to speak convincingly for the masses and represent their interests. Mass workers must constantly mix with the masses to heed their opinions, reflect their wishes and be concerned about their welfare. Mass workers must dare to expose and struggle against bad fellows who violate the constitution and the guiding principle.

While discussing how to strengthen the mass organizations themselves, the conference held that they should first keep close links with the masses and do their work clearly, vigorously and with special characteristics. Then they should make a conscientious study of Marxism-Leninism, their respective specialty work and literature and art. With study for self-improvement becoming a common practice, successful political, ideological work can be carried out clearly and vigorously.

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PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS
EAST REGION

The conference called on all party committees to strengthen their leadership over mass organization work and pay great attention to supervising their work.

XU JIATUN ADDRESSES JIANGSU LABOR DAY MEETING

OW300405 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The Jiangsu Provincial and Nanjing Municipal Trade Union Councils held a discussion meeting of model workers and advanced producers on the morning of 29 April to mark the 1 May International Labor Day. Present were Xu Jiatun, responsible comrade of the provincial party committee, and Wang Zhaoquan and (Chu Lan), responsible comrades of the Nanjing municipal party committee and the municipal People's Government.

Comrades attending the meeting said: It is imperative to further uphold the four basic principles, to carry forward the spirit of doing solid work and to strive to fulfill or overfulfill the production tasks assigned by the state. They also expressed the opinions and demands of workers and staff members in production and livelihood to provincial and municipal leaders and put forward some suggestions to solve such problems.

After reviewing the tremendous changes that had taken place in Nanjing Municipality in the 32 years since liberation, Nanjing Mayor Wang Zhaoquan pointed out at the discussion meeting: There are now many problems and difficulties facing us with problems in housing and transport particularly outstanding. It is necessary to rely on the broad masses of workers and other laboring people who are united as one to surmount such difficulties. The party and the government are vigorously doing their work and it is hoped that the people will supervise and support them.

On behalf of the provincial party committee, Comrade Xu Jiatun extended festive greetings to those present. He also hoped that the workers in the province would carry forward the glorious revolutionary tradition; learn from the heroism displayed by heroes and model workers on various fronts in fearing neither hardship nor death, and from their ideology and moral character of being utterly devoted to others without any thought of themselves; and work harder to realize the four modernizations.

Comrade Xu Jiatun also said: We must seriously study the opinions and demands expressed by those present, especially the housing and transport problems. Appropriate measures must be taken to solve such problems step by step. Clear explanations should be made to people about problems that cannot be solved now. Trade unions at various levels should give full play to their role as a link between the party and the workers, do a good job in carrying out ideological education and show concern for the livelihood of the workers and staff members.

JIANG WEIQING ADDRESSES JIANGXI MAY DAY MEETING

OW291848 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The Jiangxi and Nanchang Trade Unions Federations organized a model workers discussion meeting in Nanchang today to mark 1 May International Labor Day. Attending the meeting were over 80 model workers and representatives of advanced personnel on the industrial, agricultural, finance and trade, cultural and educational fronts in the Nanchang area. Also attending the meeting were responsible comrades of provincial and municipal party and government organizations including Jiang Weiqing, Yang Shangkui, Bai Dongcai, Liu Junxiu, Di Sheng, Mo Ping and Zhao Zhijian, and responsible comrades of the provincial federation of trade unions including (Xu Dafeng) and (Yu Shuwin).

Comrade Jiang Weiqing, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, addressed the meeting. He said: We are very pleased to attend this meeting with you to mark 1 May International Labor Day. He said: Model workers should make contributions to building not only a socialist material civilization but also a socialist spiritual civilization.

He urged model workers to assist various units in doing a good job in ideological and political work and management and in studying advanced science and technology and Shanghai's advanced experience. He hoped that the model workers would summarize their experiences, strive to increase Jiangxi's industrial production, improve its transportation service and other work and mark Labor Day with actual deeds in production.

Di Sheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, also addressed the meeting on behalf of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee and the Nanchang Municipal CCP Committee. After extending May Day greetings to the meeting participants, he said: The party and the government have always attached importance to giving full play to the model workers' role as the vanguard, the mainstay and the link. He called on the advanced personnel attending the discussion meeting to become models in carrying out the four modernizations program and to promote stability and unity, to develop a deepgoing "five stresses" and "four beauties" campaign and to become vanguards in building a socialist spiritual civilization. Model workers should also conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. They should study politics, culture, technology, professions and management.

The meeting participants pledged to play their role well in the course of carrying out the modernization program.

BRIEFS

JIANGXI LIGHT, TEXTILE INDUSTRIES--Jiangxi Province has achieved remarkable results in developing its light and textile industries. The output value of light industry for the first quarter this year showed a 9 percent rise above the corresponding period for last year. Several products showed considerable increases during the first quarter this year compared with last year's corresponding periods. They were: wristwatches which increased 29.3 percent, sewing machines which increased 2.8 times, bicycles which were up by 100 percent, television sets which rose 4 times and electric fans which showed a 94.1 percent increase. During the first quarter this year, the output value of light industry accounted for as much as 52.9 percent of the total industrial output value. The increase of the output value of textile industry during the first quarter this year was 29.2 percent compared with last year's corresponding period. The biggest increase is noted in the output value of chemical fiber which was up by 70.5 percent. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Apr 81 OW]

SHANDONG DISCIPLINE CONFERENCE--The Shandong Provincial CCP Committee's Discipline Inspection Committee held a work conference in Jinan Municipality from 11 to 14 April. The aim was to implement the spirit of the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee Discipline Inspection Commission, summarize the work done in 1980 by the provincial discipline inspection committee and work out tasks for 1980. Zhao Lin, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, addressed the conference. The conference held that the current work emphasis should be in enlightening the people to unswervingly believe in the party's leadership, to uphold the four basic principles and to resolutely implement the party's line, principles and policies set forth since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Comrades attending the conference contended that the most important task for the work to inspect discipline was to do a good job in developing the party's work style. Efforts should be made to earnestly implement the guiding principles and be resolute in successfully consolidating the party's work style, particularly work style in the economic field. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Apr 81 SK]

ZHEJIANG AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION--Recently the Zhejiang Provincial Agricultural Mechanization Bureau held a provincial meeting of directors of agricultural mechanization bureaus in Hangzhou. The meeting pointed out that at present the emphasis is to properly manage and use the agricultural machines now available. As of the end of 1980, agricultural machines of all types in the province totalled 7.27 million horsepower and there were 289,000 tractors and irrigation and drainage machines. Farming irrigation and drainage, threshing, processing and transport are basically mechanized or semimechanized in most parts of the province. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 14 Apr 81 OW]

GUANGDONG RADIO REPORTS MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

Ren Zhongyi Attends Soiree

HK300538 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] On the evening of 29 April, the Guangdong Provincial Federation of Trade Unions and the Guangzhou Municipal Federation of Trade Unions held a soiree for workers in Guangzhou to celebrate the 1 May International Labor Day at the Guangzhou No 2 Workers' Cultural Palace.

Attending the soiree were Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee; Liang Lingguang, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and first secretary of the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee; and other leading comrades of the province, municipality, party, government and army, together with 10,000 staff and workers.

When they arrived at the site, Ren Zhongyi, Liang Lingguang and other leading comrades first met the model workers from all circles, held cordial talks with them and watched the performances. The provincial and municipal leaders praised the working class in Guangzhou for their achievements in promoting production and ensuring stability and unity this year. They urged the model workers and the staff and workers throughout the municipality to enliven their spirit and continue to work hard, and in implementing the spirit of the central work conference and further promoting economic readjustment and political stability, to make still greater contributions toward fulfilling the state's plans this year and basically realizing a balanced budget.

The model workers and advanced producers at the soiree pledged to give play to the fine revolutionary traditions of the working class, share the state's worries first and then solve the problems of the masses, unite unanimously with the staff and workers and struggle arduously with one heart and one mind for vigorously developing China and realizing the four modernizations.

The Guangzhou No 1 Workers' Cultural Palace, No 3 Workers' Cultural Palace, (Yancun) Workers' Cultural Palace and (Fangcun) Workers' Cultural Palace also held a celebration soiree on the evening of 29 April.

Guangzhou PLA Holds Parade

HK300234 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Summary] On the morning of 28 April, the Guangzhou Garrison solemnly held a 1981 May Day parade with the participation of 1,600 commanders and fighters including Liu Changyi, Liang Lingguang, Yin Linping, Hoa Shengwang, Xiong Fei and Xue Yan; responsible comrades of the province, municipality, party, government and army in the company of (Tan Zhao), commander of Guangzhou Garrison; and (Chen Bin), political commissar. Liu Changyi, deputy commander of Guangzhou PLA units; Liang Lingguang, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and first secretary of the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee; and Hao Shengwang, commander of the Guangdong Military District, gave speeches to the garrison.

In his speech, Liang Lingguang said: "It is necessary to seriously study the party's lines, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, give play to the revolutionary tradition, build spiritual civilization and particularly strengthen the army-government and army-people unity."

He said:

[Begin recording] "The army-government and army-people unity is an important guarantee for us to consolidate national defense, oppose aggression, overcome difficulties and realize the four modernizations. The PLA has always been the people's own army. The army-government and army-people unity is a glorious tradition. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee, our whole army, relying on army-government and army-people unity, has driven away the Japanese imperialists, buried the Chiang Dynasty, built the new China and won the victory of socialist revolution and construction.

"Today, in carrying out the four modernizations, we still have to rely on the army government and army-people unity. At present, our country is still facing a lot of difficulties. Our army and people must be concerned for the overall situation, share the worries of the country, struggle arduously, work hard for the prosperity of the country, unite unanimously, look forward and engage in the four modernizations with one heart and one mind."
[end recording]

HUBEI RADIO ON UPHOLDING FOUR BASIC PRINCIPLES

OW292039 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Station commentary: "In Emancipating the Minds, It Is Not Allowed To Violate the Four Basic Principles"]

[Text] Emancipating the minds is in agreement with upholding the four basic principles. This has been proven true by practice. However, some people have separated the emancipation of the mind from the upholding of the four basic principles and have even set the two against each other saying that in order to emancipate the mind it is necessary to eliminate the restrictions imposed by the four basic principles.

Speaking of restrictions, we believe that it is necessary to conduct a concrete analysis before setting out to oppose all restrictions. An old Chinese saying says that all things should be done according to the rule. This is true and realistic. Take the CCP as an example: Its establishment marked a great emancipation of the minds of China's working class and progressive elements. From the day it was established, the CCP made Marxism-Leninism the theoretical basis of its guiding thought. If this guiding thought is described as a restriction, it is fine. Because it upheld this restriction, or this guiding thought, our party became a strong proletarian party, leading the Chinese people to win victory in the revolution and national construction. The experience of our party, which was founded 60 years ago, has shown that under no circumstances should this restriction be discarded.

All should know that when the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee called for emancipating the minds, it made its guiding thought perfectly clear. The communique of the 3d plenary session says: "Only if comrades of the whole party and the people of the whole country, under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, emancipate their thinking; dedicate themselves to the study of new circumstances, things and questions can our party smoothly shift the focus of its work and correctly work out the concrete path, policies, methods and measures for carrying out the four modernizations." The communique of the third plenary session clearly spells out the prerequisite and the aim of emancipating thinking. The prerequisite is guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought; the aim is shifting the focus of the central task and realizing the four modernizations. To emancipate thinking without upholding this prerequisite will certainly go wrong.

In the past few years our party has, in a way of seeking truth from facts, handled many historical problems caused by our mistakes in work and by the sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four. In handling these problems, we must not lose faith in the party or weaken and throw off the party's leadership just because the party has made mistakes. We have relaxed the policy on class struggle and have made some reforms in class struggle but the relaxation of policy and reforms should be aimed at promoting socialism instead of weakening it. We have shifted the emphasis from taking class struggle as the key link to taking the four modernizations as the central task. Nevertheless, we must adopt a serious attitude toward the existence of class struggle and must exercise dictatorship over counterrevolutionaries and antisocialist elements.

In the field of culture and arts, we are reimplementing the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," which was disrupted by Lin Biao and the gang of four, and have advocated that literary and art works should widely reflect rich and varied real life, but we demand that writers should carefully consider the social efforts of their works and should make sure that their works truly serve the people and socialism.

All this is the result of emancipating thinking with the prerequisite and aim in mind. What kind of situation would arise in the political, economic and cultural life of our country if this prerequisite and aim were to be discarded? To emancipate thinking without upholding the four basic principles is like a ship sailing on the ocean without a compass: What awaits it is numerous hidden ridges and dangerous shore. Therefore, under the guidance of the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and under the prerequisite of upholding the four basic principles, we must continue to emancipate our thinking and must contribute our share in realizing the four modernizations and upholding the four basic principles.

DONG ZHIWEN ADDRESSES HUNAN LABOR DAY REPORT MEETING

OW300121 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Excerpts] More than 1,700 worker representatives in Changsha happily attended a report meeting at the Hunan theater on the morning of 29 April to mark the 1 May International Labor Day, the festival of unity and struggle of the working class and laboring people of the world.

Present were responsible comrades of the Hunan provincial party committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial People's Government, the provincial CPPCC Committee and the provincial military district including Wan Da, Dong Zhiwen, Luo Qiuyue, Cao Wenju, (Ji Zhaoqing), Liu Yue, Shi Yuzhen, (Guo Zhen), Xu Shouliang, Cheng Xingling, Shang Zijin, Gu Ziyuan, (Yan Xueji), Chen Yufa, Liu Yaqiu, (Guo Qi) and Zhao Kangsheng).

Dong Zhiwen, secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the meeting. On behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial People's Government, he extended festival greetings to workers, cadres, engineers, technicians, medical workers, educators and scientific workers on the province's various fronts.

Dong Zhiwen said: The glorious tasks now before the working class and laboring people in the province are to further study the guidelines of the central work conference, to resolutely implement the important policy of further economic readjustment and political stability, and to undertake the four modernizations in accordance with the party's correct line.

He stressed: We must vigorously strengthen our ideological and political work; conscientiously study the works of Marx, Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong; study and uphold the four basic principles; and make serious efforts to correct our mistakes, including both leftist and rightist ones. We must not allow the trends of erroneous thought deviating from or running counter to the four basic principles to take their own course. We must give the necessary education to and make the necessary criticism of those with erroneous ideas according to their different cases and resolutely correct those erroneous ideas. As for those who make counterrevolutionary statements and take action with a view to overthrowing the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system and those who carry out criminal activities seriously disrupting public order and undermining socialist construction, we must promptly and accurately punish them in accordance with the law in order to consolidate social stability and to ensure the smooth development of socialist modernization.

In her report at the meeting, Liu Yue, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial trade union council, said: Our great objective is to build a modern, powerful, socialist country with a high degree of democracy and civilization. As the leading class, the working class is the main force not only in building a high degree of material civilization but in building a high degree of spiritual civilization as well. To persistently carry out extensive "five stresses" and "four beauties" activities, the provincial trade union council has decided to designate May as the month of "five stresses" and "four beauties" activities for all workers and staff members in the province.

HAINAN ISLAND HOLDS FOREIGN ECONOMIC WORK MEETING

HK290924 Haikou Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Summary] "The recent conference in Haikou on foreign economic work in Hainan Han areas put forward that it is necessary to strengthen leadership, emancipate the mind, actively implement the policy of special privileges and flexible measures and give full play to the superiority of Hainan, in order to increase the role of the foreign economy in the readjustment of the national economy and make contributions to speeding up our region's four modernizations. The conference was held by the Hainan Administrative Commissioner's Office. Luo Tian, first secretary of the Hainan Regional CCP Committee, and (Li Tie), deputy director of the Guangdong Foreign Economic Bureau, spoke at the conference."

Other responsible comrades of the Hainan Foreign Economic Committee reported on the situation of foreign economic work in the past year in Hainan, conveyed the spirit of the provincial conference on foreign economic work and summarized and exchanged experiences in foreign economic work.

"Through full discussions, the conference has preliminarily formulated the 5-year plan for our region to import foreign investments and technology, put forward the various tasks of foreign economic work for this year and demanded that the various areas effectively grasp the following tasks:

"First, it is necessary to effectively strengthen leadership over foreign economic work.

"Second, it is necessary to actively and steadily promote foreign investments and funds from the Overseas Chinese, speed up the opening of Hainan, proceed from the principle of rational economy, seek practical results and perform according to our capability, use foreign investments on a strict basis and regulate the orientation and key points of foreign investment. It is necessary to mainly use these investments and funds for developing tropical crops, industrial crops and marine products, for extracting minerals, for making innovations in industrial technology and for developing other items that can increase exports and service fees.

"At present, in Hong Kong there are some medium- and small-size projects which require small investments, consume little energy and produce quick results and high profits and which have readjusting capability.

"Third, it is necessary to strive to fulfill this year's foreign trade exports, increase the income from foreign exchange and run properly the export commodities bases, factories and shops for producing export products and increase the product resources for export."

It is also necessary to improve the management of exports and increase the economic results.

"Fourth, it is necessary to properly use foreign exchange. The foreign exchange distributed to the localities must be spent on importing technology, developing production, increasing exports and doing a good job of supplying the markets. It is also necessary to allow the units with foreign exchange to vividly and actively dispose of foreign exchange and formulate the plans that they themselves require, oppose wasting of foreign exchange, prohibit speculation in foreign exchange and strive to increase the income of foreign exchange from new trade."

"Fifth, the customs, banking and commercial investigation departments must actively coordinate the launching of foreign economic work. Customs must coordinate with the public security and the industrial and commercial administrative and management departments to actively launch the struggle to oppose smuggling. The commercial investigation department of the Bank of China must assist the foreign trade departments within their areas of responsibility to do a good job of arranging credit and auditing."

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG FARM MACHINERY--The farm machinery departments in Guangdong are striving to produce products that are in short supply at home and abroad. In the first quarter of 1981, the output value of farm machinery throughout the province increased by 22.7 percent over the corresponding period of 1980. In the two economic special zones of Zhuhai and Shenzhen Municipalities, the increases were 1.77 times and 45 percent respectively. Demand for large and medium-sized farm machinery which were previously high has been reduced, while demand for small and semimechanized farm machines and tools has increased. In the past 2 years, the province has closed, suspended, merged and shifted 52 enterprises. Some 8 handguided tractor plants have changed to producing only spare parts or other farm machinery parts, while the number of internal combustion engine plants has been reduced from 23 to 6. The province has also set up the Guangdong Harvester Alliance Company to increase the output of products that were in short supply. In 1980, the province established the farm machinery import and export company to strengthen investigation and study of the international market. Now, handguided tractors and windrow mowers are beginning to enter the international market. Exports have increased from \$430,000 in 1979 to \$10 million in 1980. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 25 Apr 81 HK]

HUNAN MINING CIRCULAR--The Hunan Provincial People's Government recently issued a circular banning unauthorized mining activities in state-owned areas. The circular points out that unauthorized and unsystematic mining by communes, production brigades or teams and individual peasants in recent years has caused damage to the country's mineral resources and safety hazards in government-sponsored mining operations. To protect China's mineral resources and ensure mining safety, the circular bans all types of unauthorized mining. People who are given permission to mine should operate in the authorized area and should not hamper the government-sponsored normal mining activities, the circular says. Other provinces which want to set up more procurement centers should obtain advanced permission from the Hunan Provincial People's Government. The circular also asks local governments to conduct a general investigation to see if there is any unauthorized mining in their jurisdiction and take proper action in accordance with the circular's provisions. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 10 Apr 81 OW]

HUNAN LOCAL CONGRESS--Responsible comrades of various local people's congresses have called for the effective use of the role of the People's Congress Standing Committee to promote socialist democracy and strengthen the socialist legal system at the local level. They issued this call at a forum held from 5 to 7 April while attending the Eighth Standing Committee meeting of the Fourth Hunan Provincial People's Congress as observers. The responsible comrades pointed out that there is a clear "division of labor" between the People's Congress Standing Committee and the People's Government--the former is the organ of state power while the latter is the executive organ. They stressed the need to exercise their power of endorsement and supervision to ensure that local government departments seriously carry out economic readjustment. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 10 Apr 81 OW]

HUNAN SCHOOL ADMISSIONS--The Hunan provincial conference on school admission work for 1981 was held in Shaoshan from 1 to 6 April. Attending the conference were 307 people including the responsible persons of the bureaus of education in various prefectures, municipalities and counties and the leading comrades of various institutions of higher learning and middle schools. Vice Governor of Hunan Liu Yanan attended the conference and delivered a speech. Those attending the conference criticized past mistakes in school admission work such as onesidedly attaching importance to politics and ideology and neglecting academic achievements. The conference decided to admit students who are well developed morally, intellectually and physically. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Apr 81 OW]

LIAONING CONGRESS HOLDS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

SK300814 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] The Fifth Liaoning Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held its ninth meeting in Shenyang from 26 to 29 April. Members attending the meeting heard reports on the development of the provincial scientific and technological work, proposals concerning the implementation of the guidelines on developing science and technology, development of provincial childcare work, public security work done in the past year or more and further arrangements for consolidating this work and on the work of controlling rivers. The meeting also adopted resolutions on strengthening childcare and river control work and on some personnel changes.

Comrade Huang Oudong made a speech on behalf of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee to discuss how to implement the principle of readjusting the economy and stabilizing the political situation and how to do a good job in work arrangements for this year. Chen Puru, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and governor of the provincial People's Government, also spoke on the current situation.

The meeting held: To consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity to ensure smooth progress in economic readjustment, it is imperative to uphold the four basic principles. While criticizing erroneous leftist thinking, attention should also be paid to waging criticism against erroneous rightist tendencies. We must thoroughly analyze questions which occur in different localities and at different times. We must oppose leftist and rightist errors whenever they surface. In correcting leftist and rightist tendencies, under no circumstance should we arbitrarily inflate small matters into accusations or serious offenses to incriminate a person or group. It is necessary to rely on propaganda and education work and do more work in the political and ideological fields.

The meeting noted: Generally, the current situation of public security in our province is excellent. In the first quarter, the number of criminal cases throughout the province decreased by 6.4 percent compared to that of the corresponding 1980 period. However, serious criminal cases exist in some localities. We must be fully aware of the seriousness of public security problems, the long-term significance and the arduous task ahead in public security consolidation. We must regard the work to consolidate public security as a long-term battle and resolutely deal blows at those counterrevolutionaries, criminals and various bad elements who have done great damage to social order and the people's safety to successfully maintain public security and develop the excellent situation.

Attending the meeting were Huang Oudong, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Zhang Ziheng, Wang Kuncheng, Zhang Qingtai, Liu Wen, Our Erkang, Xiao Zuohan, Fu Zhonghai, Yang Keping and Gu Jingxin, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee; and Standing Committee members--40 persons in all. Attending the meeting as observers were Zhou Mingan and Zhang Zhiyuan, deputy governors of the provincial People's Government; (Xu Changan), secretary general of the provincial government; and responsible persons from the provincial Higher People's Court, the provincial People's Procuratorate, the provincial public security department, the provincial water conservancy bureau, the standing committees of various municipal people's congress, various municipal revolutionary committees and various prefectural administrative offices.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG EDUCATION CONFERENCE--The Heilongjiang Provincial Educational Bureau recently held a work conference on readjusting, improving and strengthening the teaching contingent of primary and middle schools. The conference decided to train all teachers and leading cadres of primary and middle schools throughout the province within 5 years. This year the provincial educational bureau released 1,560 middle school teachers and 1,740 leading cadres of primary and middle schools to study teaching materials, pedagogy, psychology and the party's principles and policies at various teachers' colleges. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Apr 81 SK]

HEILONGJIANG-JILIN MATERIAL SUPPLIES--Heilongjiang and Jilin Provinces have allocated goods and materials in support of the antidrought struggle and spring farming in rural areas. During the first half of this year, Heilongjiang is to deliver more than 70,000 dun of rolled steel for use in repairing small irrigation projects and farm implements. By the end of February, some 60,000 dun had been delivered to needy units. Jilin Provincial Timber Company has made small pieces of material available to interested parties for use in repairing farm implements. It has designated March as the month for supplying timber needed for agricultural production. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 7 Apr 81 OW]

JILIN READJUSTMENT FORUM--The Jilin Provincial People's Government held a forum from 26 March to 1 April on industrial readjustment. The forum relayed the spirit of the national symposium on the reform of the industrial managerial system. At the forum, members of the provincial leading group in charge of economic readjustment heard the reports given by units on experiences gained in this regard. Comrades attending the forum defined tasks to readjust the industrial structure and made arrangements for second quarter production. The forum contended that in conducting industrial readjustment in our province initial efforts should be made by grasping production. The work emphasis should be on devotion to readjusting the product structure. It is necessary to conduct technical renovations on the basis of carrying out production reorganization and coordination among industrial enterprises to raise their level in technology, managerial work and production and to enable industrial production to meet market changes step by step. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Apr 81 SK]

JILIN ECONOMIC GROUP--The Jilin Provincial CCP Committee and People's Government decided to establish a provincial leading group in charge of economic readjustment in order to strengthen their leadership over the work to readjust the national economy. Tasks set for the group are to earnestly implement the central principles and policies on economic readjustment, make all-round arrangements for readjusting work in light of the province's situation, work out major work measures and make decisions on major events. A general office has been established under the leading group. Several commercial sections are under the office's administration. All functionaries in the office and sections have begun work. Comrade Yu Ke, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and governor of Jilin Province, is the group's chief. Comrade Dong Xin, deputy governor of the province, is the deputy chief of the leading group. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 Apr 81 SK]

LIAONING STEEL PRODUCTS--Shenyang, 11 Apr (XINHUA)--Anshan, China's largest iron and steel center in Liaoning Province, is producing more iron and steel products suited to light industry in the course of the present economic readjustment, according to an official of the company. This year the Anshan Iron and Steel Company is turning out 14 types of high-strength corrosion-resistant shaped steel in 45 specifications. Such products are badly [needed] for the manufacture of bicycles, watches, clocks and enamelware. Last year, the company provided light industry with 738,000 tons of steel of various types, as well as meeting state steel quotas. The company is producing enamel steel plates for an enamelware plant in Dalian, titanium steel for the Anshan bicycle plant and a variety of steel sheets for the Anshan factories. The company has trial-produced colored steel in which the plates are covered by plastic. These are used in furniture production. The Anshan Iron and Steel Company is now arranging production according to the requirements of light industrial enterprises under the central government and under other provinces and municipalities. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 11 Apr 81 OW]

LIAONING COAL CONSERVATION--Coal mining enterprises throughout Liaoning Province have exerted their utmost efforts to save coal for the state. Since the beginning of 1981, the coal consumption of these collieries has been 3.4 percent lower than that set forth in the plan and they have saved more than 22,000 tons of coal. In order to save more coal, they have carried out various equipment modifications to burn low-grade coal instead of the high-grade type. As of now these coal mining enterprises have used more than 310,000 tons of low-grade coal resulting in a 50,000 ton surplus of high-grade coal. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Apr 81 SK]

GANSU RADIO ON ACTING FIRST SECRETARY'S ACTIVITIES

Attends Trade Union Forum

SK300535 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] The Gansu Provincial and the Lanzhou Municipal Trade Union Councils jointly held a forum of model workers and advanced producers and workers of the Lanzhou Prefecture at the (Wuquanshan) Park yesterday morning to warmly mark the 1 May International Labor Day. Some 770 advanced model workers from the industrial and communications, finance and trade, cultural and educational and public health fronts attended the forum.

In their speeches, all participants talked freely about the excellent situation on all fronts throughout the province since the party Central Committee's third plenary session and the importance of implementing the national economic readjustment plan and the unfolding of the movement on the "five stresses" and the "four beauties," civility and politeness. They all pledged to adhere to the four basic principles, promote the spirit of being masters of the country, work for the four modernizations in a down-to-earth way, struggle for a flourishing China and build China into a strong socialist country with a high degree of material and spiritual civilization.

Responsible comrades of the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial People's Government, the Lanzhou Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal People's Government, including Feng Jixin, Zhao Chuqi, Ge Shiyang, Wang Yaohua, (Li Zhengting) and (Feng Ya), attended the forum and extended festive greetings to the participants.

Comrade Feng Jixin addressed the forum. He highly praised the constructive labor of the advanced model workers from all fronts, encouraged them to preserve the work style of being modest and prudent, carry forward the fine traditions of plain living and hard work and be vanguards in building a socialist material and spiritual civilization.

Representatives from Lanzhou prefectural art and literary circles and comrades from the Lanzhou municipal workers' spare-time theatrical troupe gave colorful performances.

Comments on Light Industry

SK300542 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] According to GANSU RIBAO, Comrade Feng Jixin, acting first secretary of the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee, recently investigated the light industrial production situation in Tianshui Prefecture. He noted: We need to advance light industrial production by all means possible and gradually rectify Gansu Province's irrational situation where the light industrial task is too light and the heavy industrial task is too heavy. Tianshui Prefecture ranks second in our province's light industrial production and has scored remarkable achievements in this field. In 1980 the prefectural light industrial output value increased 12.57 percent over that of 1979, accounting for 78.3 percent of the total industrial output value. Profits increased by 42.8 percent--87.4 percent of the total profits gained in the industrial field. Light industrial output also increased steadily in the first 3 months of 1981 and the output value again registered an increase of 5.36 percent over the corresponding 1980 period. However, we still encounter some problems: some good sale commodities cannot get sufficient raw materials, some commodities have poor quality but high prices, some products lack a number of varieties and suffer poor sales, the production and marketing of some commodities are out of balance and the relations between industry and commerce are not harmonious.

In view of the light industrial production situation in Tianshui Prefecture and Gansu Province, Comrade Feng Jixin offered suggestions on how to accelerate the province's light industrial production. He said: We must master two things and bring into play our province's superiority.

First, we must master the principles and policies of the central authorities, readjust the industrial structure to increase economic results according to the guidelines of the central work conference and that of the State Council leaders' directives, and promote the production of consumer goods through reorganization and economic cooperation to gradually change our province's industry from a heavy to a light structure. Second, we must gain a good knowledge of our province's reality. Because of our province's natural resources and its historical background, the light industrial task is too light and the heavy industrial task is too burdensome. This situation cannot be changed in a single day. However, we can try our best to change the service direction of heavy industry enabling it to serve light industry and the market and to reshape itself in the course of serving light industry and the export trade. We should also actively develop the light and textile industries and produce more consumer goods. The practices of light or heavy industry in the course of reforming the industrial structure or saying we cannot change the situation in which our province's light industrial task is too light and the heavy industrial task is too heavy are metaphysical. In addition, we must realize that while our province's light industry is relatively weak, the natural resources for developing light industry are plentiful. Tianshui Prefecture has flue-cured tobacco, raw lacquer, grapes and natural silk. The province produces animal hides, chemical fibers, plastics, fabrics of flax and hemp and nonferrous metals. These reflect our favorable conditions. We have a processing capability and a sound technological foundation. We also have brand-name and traditional products such as woolen goods, embroidered wool blankets, wool thread, plastic utensils, vases, pottery, rose-flavored spices and shredded tobacco for water pipes. Some are renowned at home and abroad. We have failed to bring into full play this superiority. We must continue to tap potential, increase the production of products in short supply, reduce the output of products in excessive supply and increase the production of good sale products distinctive of Gansu Province.

Comrade Feng Jixin urged efforts to break the bounds of different trades and do a good job in economic reform and cooperation.

Comrade Feng Jixin said that only by doing so can we avoid constructing duplicate projects and running small but complete enterprises or big and complete enterprises and break the bounds of different trades, regions and the ownership system. He called for efforts to adopt various forms of cooperation such as having industry join hands with agriculture, commerce and scientific research work, and enterprises run by the whole people join hands with collectively owned enterprises.

Comrade Feng Jixin added that it is necessary to tap the potential of, renovate and reform old enterprises, accelerate the building of light industrial raw material bases and make heavy industry serve the light industrial sector. We must strengthen scientific research work, increase product designs and new product varieties, do a good job in providing enterprises information on market trends and intensify commodity circulation work.

Comrade Feng Jixin stressed that the party committees and the governments at all levels must strengthen leadership over light industry, study the advanced experience and production technology of Shanghai, improve enterprise management and advance our province's light industry.

The provincial economic commission, the provincial light industrial department, the provincial commercial department, the provincial machine building bureau, other departments concerned and the Tianshui Prefecture are studying plans and putting forward measures to implement Comrade Feng Jixin's suggestions so they can do a better job in meeting the demands of light industrial production.

Speaks on Children's Work

SK290754 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] According to GANSU RIBAO, the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee recently invited responsible persons of various departments, commissions and offices at the provincial level and various mass organizations to a meeting on successfully implementing children's work.

Feng Jixin, acting first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, presided over and addressed the meeting. He first stressed the importance of children's work. He said: From a long-term point of view, the children are our reserves and replenishers in building the four modernizations. Therefore, we should pay special attention to children's work and do children many good turns.

He called on various departments concerned to provide children's problems in drama, television programs, films, services and popular science. It is necessary to supply ample daily necessities to children such as foodstuffs, garments, tools and articles. We should also make greater efforts to solve the problems of nursery, health protection and early education for preschoolers to inculcate a communist spirit.

Attending the meeting were responsible comrades of the provincial and Lanzhou municipal CCP committees including Zhao Chuqi, Yang Zhilin, Ge Shiyang, (Chen Ji), (Guo Hongtao) and (Wang Yaohua).

BRIEFS

NEW GANSU INDUSTRIAL CITY--Lanzhou, 9 Apr (XINHUA)--Jinchang [6855 2490], China's largest nickel-producing center, has been designated as a new industrial city with the State Council's approval. Jinchang city is situated in the north of Yongchang County, Gansu Province. To tap the rich deposits of nickel sulphide in nearby Longshoushan [7893 7445 1472] mountain, the state began to invest in a large nickel sulphide mine and a nonferrous metal processing enterprise here in 1959. In addition to nickel, the complex, which employs tens of thousands of workers, now also produces copper, gold, silver, cobalt, platinum, palladium, osmium, iridium, rhodium and ruthenium. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0022 GMT 9 Apr 81 OW]

QINGHAI NATIONALITY LANGUAGES--The first Qinghai provincial forum on nationality languages was held recently by the provincial nationality affairs commission. The forum called for eliminating the leftist influence, respecting and using languages of minority nationalities and establishing and perfecting organizations at all levels to popularize nationality languages. Attending the forum were Zha-xi-wang-xu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Xi-hou-ba and Ma Wanli, deputy governors of the provincial People's Government. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 26 Apr 81 SK]

NEW SHAANXI PUBLICATION--Xian, 4 Apr (XINHUA)--A new semiannual entitled GEMING YINGLIE [REVOLUTIONARY MARTYRS] will be published by the Shaanxi Provincial Editorial Committee for Deeds of Revolutionary Martyrs beginning on the Qingming festival. The first issue contains historical materials, biographies and articles on Wang Ruofei, Qin Bangxia, Ye Ting, Deng Fa and other revolutionary martyrs. There is also a biography of martyr Qiao Jianhua, a Lei Feng-type policeman in the period of socialist construction. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1513 GMT 4 Apr 81 OW]

XINJIANG SCIENTIFIC MEETING--The second congress of the Xinjiang Regional Scientific and Technological Association held a plenary session on 24 April. Han Jingcao, secretary of the regional CCP Committee, delivered a speech treating five topics: 1) the special significance of science and technology in China's modernization drive; 2) proceeding from actual conditions and correctly implementing the policy in scientific and technological development in an all-round way; 3) offering more opportunities for talented people and bringing up multinational scientists and technicians who are both Red and expert in sufficient number; 4) fully using the organizations under the scientific and technological association; and 5) strengthening and improving party leadership over science and technology. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 24 Apr 81 OW] Delegates at the regional science and technology congress called for eliminating the leftist ideological influence and carrying out the party's policy toward the intellectuals. While confirming the achievement made by party committees at various levels in carrying out the party's policy toward the intellectuals, they pointed out that there is a lack of adequate understanding toward the harmful effects of leftist ideology in matters involving the intellectuals. As a result, many talented, qualified personnel are still not being properly used. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 25 Apr 81 OW]

TAIWAN DEMOCRATIC SELF-GOVERNMENT LEAGUE MEETS

OW280001 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1547 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--The general office of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League recently held an all-league working conference and decided to further bring into play the role of the league, arouse the enthusiasm of league members and Taiwan compatriots the league is in contact with, suggest ways and means to make greater contributions to the four modernizations program and the great cause of reunification of the motherland, and make such contributions.

Representatives of the general office of the league and branches and preparatory groups of the league in 11 provinces and municipalities attended the conference.

In the past year, the league's four branches--in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Dalian--have resumed and developed work. In addition, branches have been established in Tianjin, Hubei and Fujian, and preparatory groups for new branches have been set up in Kunming, Jilin, Nanjing and Shenyang. The general office and branches of the league have also actively cooperated in developing propaganda work toward Taiwan.

The representatives to the conference conscientiously studied the party Central Committee's principles and policies toward Taiwan and expressed the hope that the Taiwan authorities will adopt practical steps and take the road of peaceful negotiations and reunification. All the Taiwan compatriots living in the mainland hope that trade, postal and shipping links can be established at an early date and that they may have opportunities to see their families in Taiwan, from whom they have been separated for a long time.

During the conference, Ping Jiesan, Zhang Zhiyi, Tong Xiaopeng, Li Gui and Fang Zhida, deputy directors of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, held discussions with the representatives. Tong Xiaopeng and Ping Jiesan spoke at the discussion meetings.

TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS ASSOCIATION IN FUJIAN INAUGURATED

Xiang Nan Sends Greetings

OW271702 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] The Friendship Association of Taiwan Compatriots in Fujian Province was warmly congratulated by Xian Nan, permanent secretary of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee, on the occasion of its inauguration.

Xiang Nan offered his congratulations in a letter of 26 April to the preparatory committee for the new association.

The letter says: Our Fujian and Taiwan compatriots have been separated for more than 30 years. The people of these two provinces separated by a strait speak the same language, observe the same social customs and have flesh and blood relations. They cannot be segregated and there is no reason whatsoever that their separation must be allowed to continue.

The return of Taiwan to the motherland and the reunification of the country is the common desire of the people in Taiwan and in all other parts of the nation. It is an irresistible historical trend. The inauguration of the Friendship Association of Taiwan Compatriots at this turning point in history to revitalize the Chinese nation fully embodies the people's strong desire. The association will certainly promote the unity of Taiwan compatriots in Fujian and the families and relatives left in the province by those who went to Taiwan--these people totaling nearly 1 million--and assist the party and the government in implementing the various specific policies toward our Taiwan compatriots.

It is of great significance that with the inauguration of the association, we will be able to do a better job in receiving our Taiwan compatriots who will come to visit their families and friends, pay respects to their ancestors, tour this province or carry out economic interchanges. This will help realize at an early date the establishment of postal, trade and transportation services between the mainland and Taiwan--an establishment which has been longed for by the people throughout the country for a long time. With this realized, a bridge between the two sides of the strait will be built for the reunification of the motherland. I extend to you my wholehearted congratulations. I hope that under the banner of patriotism, our compatriots in Fujian and Taiwan provinces will concert their efforts and accomplish the great cause of reunifying the motherland and realizing the four modernizations.

Committee Adopts Agenda

OW272138 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] According to FUJIAN RIBAO, the preparatory committee for the Friendship Association of Taiwan Compatriots in Fujian held its second meeting on 26 April. The meeting was presided over by (Zhang Kehui), head of the preparatory committee. The meeting participants heard a report on the preparations for convening the first congress of Taiwan compatriots in Fujian and adopted the following agenda for the congress: 1) to hear a report on the preparations for forming the Friendship Association of Taiwan Compatriots in Fujian; 2) to discuss and adopt the constitution of the association; 3) to select the first committee of the Association of Taiwan Compatriots in Fujian.

The meeting adopted the namelist of the presidium of the first congress of Taiwan compatriots in Fujian and the namelist of the group in charge of drafting the constitution of the Association of Taiwan Compatriots in Fujian.

Fujian Leaders Attend Congress

OW272014 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] The first congress of Taiwan compatriots in Fujian solemnly opened in Fuzhou on the morning of 27 April. One hundred and forty excited representatives and specially invited representatives from all areas and on all fronts of the province attended the congress.

The opening ceremony was held at the auditorium of the provincial CPPCC Committee. Attending the congress and seated at the rostrum were Xiang Nan, permanent secretary of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee; Governor Ma Xingyuan; Hin Zhaodian, Wu Hongxiang, Li Zhengting, Guo Chao and Xu Ya, secretaries of the provincial CCP Committee; (Tai Li), (Tong Dezhi), (Yan Gai) and (Wen Xiushan), Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP Committee; Liu Yongsheng, Jia Jiumin, He Minxue, Fu Baicui, Li Wenren, Ren Manjun and Hou Linzhou, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress; Vice Governors Zhang Yi and Wen Fushan; Xiong Zhaoren, Wei Jinshui, Ni Songmao, Zheng Danfu, Zuo Fengmei, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee; (Xi Xianshi), vice chairman of the Fujian Provincial Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of Chinese Kuomintang. Lin Liyun, member of the CCP Central Committee, and (Ma Zhengxin), a responsible person concerned of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, attended the congress by invitation.

(Zhang Kefei), member of the congress presidium and representative of Taiwan compatriots, delivered the opening address. He said that the establishment of the friendship association of Taiwan compatriots in Fujian was an important matter which Taiwan compatriots throughout Fujian Province have been looking forward to for a long time. We are holding this congress to fully discuss, in accordance with the party's general task for the new historical period, the nature and mission of the friendship association of Fujian's Taiwan compatriots and other concerned matters and to adopt relevant resolutions.

Xiang Nan's letter of congratulations was read at the congress. Then Wu Hongxiang, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, vice governor of Fujian and chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, delivered the congratulatory address. On behalf of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial People's Government and the provincial CPPCC Committee, he warmly congratulated the congress and extended warm regards to the representatives and Taiwan compatriots throughout the province.

Comrade Wu Hongxiang said: To make Taiwan return to the embrace of the motherland at an early date so as to fulfill the great cause of unifying China is one of the three big tasks of our party and state in the 1980's. Fujian is separated from Taiwan only by a strip of water. The compatriots of the two provinces have long been kith and kin. Because of this, they should strive harder to contribute to the early return of Taiwan to the motherland. There are over 6,000 Taiwan compatriots living in our province, more than the number of Taiwan compatriots living in other provinces and municipalities on the mainland. For more than 30 years, the Taiwan compatriots living in our province, like the people of Fujian, have worked very hard at their posts trying to increase production and have made contributions to socialist revolution and construction.

We hope that the friendship association of Fujian's Taiwan compatriots, after it is established, will unite the masses of Taiwan compatriots in Fujian and help the party and government to strengthen ties with Taiwan compatriots. We also hope that it will encourage the Taiwan compatriots to actively engage in production, work hard, study conscientiously and launch activities that are beneficial to them; will reflect the opinions, demands and suggestions of Taiwan compatriots; will publicize the party's principles and policies by coordinating with departments concerned; will do a good job in receiving and finding a place for the Taiwan compatriots who come to Fujian to pay respects to their forefathers, to tour the province, to visit their relatives and friends and to carry out economic and academic activities and who come to Fujian to study and settle down; and will strive to promote the establishment of postal, commercial and transportation links with Taiwan so as to expand the united front of the overseas Taiwan compatriots.

(Wang Hanjie), chairman of the Fujian Provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, and (Li Chao), of the Political Department of the Fuzhou Military Region, also delivered congratulatory speeches at the congress. On behalf of the provincial federation of trade unions, the provincial women's federation, the provincial CYL Committee, the provincial science and technology association, the provincial federation of literary and art circles, the provincial federation of returned Overseas Chinese, the provincial federation of social and philosophical societies and the provincial federation of industry and commerce, he warmly congratulated the congress. Li Liyun and (Ma Zhengxin) also addressed the congress.

At the opening ceremony of the congress, (Lin Mu), a Taiwan compatriot and secretary general of the congress presidium, was entrusted to give a report on the preparation for the establishment of the friendship association of Fujian's Taiwan compatriots and to explain the draft constitution of the association.

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CHINA
PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

XIAMEN UNIVERSITY SYMPOSIUM ON TAIWAN ENDS

OW251253 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Fuzhou, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--A symposium on Taiwan, the first in China since the People's Republic was founded in 1949, has just ended at Xiamen (Amoy) University, Fujian Province, east China.

The symposium, sponsored by the Taiwan Research Institute of Xiamen University, was attended by more than 80 scholars and social scientists, including some from overseas. The institute was established last August.

More than 40 papers were read on the politics, economy, society, history, nationalities and culture of Taiwan. Among the academics who presented papers were professor Chen Bisheng, director of the institute, Wu Zhuangda, professor of the South China Teachers' College, who once taught in the Central Taiwan Agricultural College, and Huang Shuming, an associate professor at Iowa University, U.S.A.

Chen Bisheng said in his opening address that he hoped academic exchanges between Taiwan and the mainland would increase and that visits to Taiwan would be possible in the near future.

Vice-Minister of Education Zhou Lin and President of Xiamen University Cao Min were also present.

HSIN WAN PAO ON 'BITTER LOVE' CONTROVERSY

Bai Hua Not Punished

HK291130 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 28 Apr 81 p 4

[HSIN WAN PAO reporter's dispatch: "Bai Hua Still Lives Well and Gets the Wages and Benefits of a Division-Level Cadre"]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr--JIEFANGJUN BAO's recent criticism of army writer Bai Hua's script for the film "Bitter Love" has evoked various reactions. The great majority of the people note: Making correct literary criticism is not only necessary but is also normal. However, some people have seized on this criticism to exaggerate matters, saying that the policy of letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend has been "restrained." Some people have even started a rumor that Bai Hua "is the target of attack" and that he "is being punished." Of course, all these rumors are groundless.

Bai Hua is a PLA writer. Following the downfall of the "gang of four," Bai Hua had been very earnest in creating literary works, and he has written quite a few fine works including the play "Dawn" and the play "This Is a Starry Evening." The two plays were rewritten for the screen and these two films were shown during the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. The film script "Dawn" was awarded first prize and the film script "This Is a Starry Evening" was awarded second prize. The two film scripts were well received by the readers. Bai Hua's script for the film "Bitter Love" was published in 1979 in the third issue of the journal SHIYUE.

However, this film script has been regarded as containing serious mistakes and misrepresenting China's reality. It is also held: The leading character in "Bitter Love" does not attribute his suffering during 10-year calamity to Lin Biao and the gang of four. This causes people to hate the socialist motherland, and thus is a violation of the four basic principles.

Making literary criticism is a daily task of China's newspapers. China's newspapers frequently affirm and praise excellent works, criticize those works containing mistakes and carry out discussions on controversial works. These practices are not only conducive to raising the political and literary levels of our writers but are also conducive to the promotion of literature and art and the thriving development of literary and artistic creations. There is absolutely no need to make a fuss about JIEFANGJUN BAO'S criticism of "Bitter Love." This criticism is definitely not a sign of "restraint."

Bai Hua is truly not "the target of attack." This reporter has learned that Bai Hua is living well. The place where he lives is clean, tidy, quiet and secluded, and is very good for a writer. Both his political life and physical life receive special care. He now gets the wages and benefits of a division-level cadre. Following the paper's criticism of "Bitter Love," no one has forced him to make a self-criticism. Bai Hua says that he has ideological shortcomings and has made ideological mistakes, and that he is making preparations for revising the film script.

'Limited' Criticism

HK291132 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 28 Apr 81 p 2

["New Talk" column: "'Bitter Love' and Bai Hua"]

[Text] Following JIEFANGJUN BAO's criticism of "Bitter Love," Bai Hua, the writer of "Bitter Love," has become a public figure. Some people have said that Bai Hua has been discharged from the army. Some people have even said that Bai Hua has been expelled from the party. These people seemed to be in a constant state of anxiety.

In fact, Bai Hua is now living in peace in Beijing. He still gets rather high wages and rather good benefits in his capacity as a member of the PLA. He has not been expelled from any organization. This is based on the exclusive HSIN WAN PAO dispatch from Beijing.

Up to now only the script for the film "Bitter Love" has been criticized, but the film itself has not been criticized. Therefore, so far only Bai Hua, the writer of the film script "Bitter Love," has been dragged into the criticism. Other people involved in producing this film, including director Peng Ning, have not been dragged into the criticism.

The criticism of "Bitter Love" was made in the name of the "contributing commentator" of JIEFANGJUN BAO. It is true that people have the impression that a "contributing commentator" is always more authoritative than a commentator. However, after all, a contributing commentator does not formally speak on behalf of the newspaper concerned.

Following the publication of the article by the "contributing commentator" of JIEFANGJUN BAO, only Beijing RIBAO has reprinted this article as they did Huang Kecheng's article.

All these things show that up to now the criticism of Bai Hua and his "Bitter Love" has not been carried out extensively and that the criticism is only being made on a limited scale.

It is said that the Changchun Studio which produced the film "Bitter Love" is currently revising this film. The studio is only performing an operation on this film and is not "executing it by shooting."

If there are "leftist" mistakes, such "leftist" mistakes must be criticized; if there are rightist mistakes, such rightist mistakes must also be criticized. It is held that "Bitter Love" contains very serious rightist mistakes.

However, voices from Beijing including the voice of JIEFANGJUN BAO have all noted: In our current work, put the general stress on opposing "leftism." At the same time, we must also pay attention to guarding against rightism. Voices from Beijing have not said that the general stress should now be shifted to opposing rightism.

Works can be published and can also be criticized. Granted, when a critic has put labels on others and come down with the big stick upon others, this critic's views cannot be regarded as a "restraint" if such views are just the critic's personal views.

The things we should restrain are labels and the big stick.

Focus on Opposing 'Leftism'

HK300754 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 30 Apr 81 p 1

["New Talk" column: "No Change of Focus in Opposing Leftism"]

[Text] Criticism of "Bitter Love" has expanded somewhat, and the latest issue of the Shanghai WENXUE BAO has reprinted the JIEFANGJUN BAO contributing commentator's article and also published a signed article of its own, which was, however, not as fierce as that of JIEFANGJUN BAO.

According to reports, some students at Beijing University put up big-character posters, some of them supporting Bai Hua and some demanding a debate.

It is normal to demand a debate, as launching criticism is itself normal. If things are published, they can be criticized, and if there is criticism there can be debate. The point is that people should not stick labels on others or attack them in an arbitrary way.

There is nothing remarkable either in the fact that the criticism has expanded and is not now limited to one paper and one place, so long as no large-scale movement is launched on that account.

The third plenary session clearly stated that there would be no more political movements. Hu Yaobang said on the eve of the fourth cultural workers' congress that people should not worry any more about savage blows being dealt at literature and art work along the lines of the "Cultural Revolution;" during the congress, Deng Xiaoping declared that there should be no forcible interference with writers; at the central work conference at the end of last year, he again stressed that there would be no more political movements and that the laws would be adhered to in all acts.

We are now in the era of seeking truth from facts and taking practice as the sole criterion for testing truth. It is seeking truth from facts to oppose "leftism" or rightism as appropriate. Of course, there must also be a focal point, and it is not a case of opposing "leftism" and rightism on a 50-50 basis.

The articles published in Beijing in recent days have all stressed that the focus is still on opposing "leftism," and that is the case both in the overall situation and in the guiding ideology.

Some people say that "leftism" is opposed in economics and rightism in politics, and that that has been the case in the past several months since the central work conference.

Can such a complete distinction be drawn? Is the launching of political movements still being opposed, or is a movement now being prepared or launched? If the launching of movements is still opposed, that means that the main focus remains on opposing "leftism."

This is precisely seeking truth from facts. The current reality is that the poison of "leftism" has still not been eliminated, and it is imperative to completely eliminate it.

This should be a sign that truth is being sought from facts: The scripts of the films "Night Storm at Ba Shan" and "Bitter Love" by the two brothers Ye Nan and Bai Hua were both based on the antirightist drive or the "Cultural Revolution." "Ba Shan" won a prize, while "Bitter Love" caused controversy and drew criticism. However, "Night Storm at Ba Shan" is also "literature of scars," and is certainly not "praising virtue."

That there is criticism and controversy shows that there are differences of view and great ideological disunity. There is nothing strange about that either, even less so when the poison of "leftism" has not yet been eliminated.

However, it is certain that the focus remains on criticizing "leftism." There are no exceptions to this among the PLA leaders (Zhang Caiqian is the commander of the Wuhan PLA units to which Bai Hua belonged) and in JIEFANGJUN BAO; it is certain that they all want to continue to eliminate the poison of "leftism."

HONG KONG PAPER CITES LEGALIST ON STATE PRESIDENCY

HK300143 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 30 Apr 81 p 7

[By staff correspondent]

[Text] The much debated proposal to reestablish the state presidency, abolished during the Cultural Revolution and in the state constitution of the Fourth National People's Congress in 1975, has suffered yet another blow.

And it appears that the presidency may not be revived at least in the near future.

The latest development comes from Shanghai, where legalist Pan Nianzhi declared in the current edition of DEMOCRACY AND LEGALISM that there is no necessity to reestablish the post of state president.

The current state constitution adopted at the Fifth National People's Congress in 1978 accords the duties of the president to the chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, which are the same as those of the chief of state.

Mr Pan, who is director of the Shanghai regional law institute of the Academy of Social Sciences, also declares there is no need for the introduction of a bicameral people's congress as suggested by some legalists in the academy.

The two-chamber parliament in Western countries is a legacy of capitalism and is not applicable to the conditions of China, he said.

Mr Pan's views are in sharp contrast to those of a vice-president of the academy, Mr Zhang Youyu, who two months ago advocated the revival of the state presidency, functioning together with the NPC chairman.

The debate on the presidency has been going on for several years, increasing in intensity after the official rehabilitation of the late President Liu Shaoqi a year ago.

Among other things, the revival of the presidency has been viewed as a negation of Chairman Mao Zedong.

Advocates for its reestablishment have argued that the step is necessary from a legal point of view and that the move is tantamount to a return to normality.

However, much as the advocates try to argue their case, the proposal received only lukewarm reception in various circles.

And observers regard Mr Pan's article, which was reported in the CHINA NEWS SERVICE, as laying down an interim proposal.

And it is unlikely that it will be brought up at the next annual session of the National People's Congress later this year.

In his article, Mr Pan submits that the NPC system is that of democratic centralism, which should be upheld and perpetuated.

The NPC and its Standing Committee, he says, are organs vested with national authority.

The chairman of the NPC Standing Committee is not a parliamentary president.

He presides at the working sessions of the Standing Committee, receives foreign diplomats, promulgates laws and regulations in accordance with the decisions of the NPC and the Standing Committee, dispatches and recalls envoys, approves treaties with other countries and accords national honours.

These, Mr Pan says, are the functions of the chief of state and there is no necessity to have a state presidency.

Advocates for the presidency appear to have placed much emphasis on personal authority and failed to realize the leadership the Chinese Communist Party exercises in national affairs.

Any major national affair must first be studied and discussed by the party central before it is tabled for discussion before the NPC.

Hence any pressing national problem will have to be looked into by the party center and it will be a folly to suggest that no senior man is around to shoulder the responsibility, Mr Pan argues.

As regards a bicameral NPC, Mr Pan says that in capitalist countries, such a system is required in order to meet the demands of land-lords and aristocrats.

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